

Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) of the Fiji Islands

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Abstract. Forty-nine species of Tortricidae from the Fiji Islands are treated, 25 of which (*Synchratus nairayawae* sp. n., *Epitrichosma metretoma* sp. n., *Peraglyphis eida* sp. n., *Nairips mastrus* sp. n., *Adoxophyes mixtior* sp. n., *Dichelopa lamii* sp. n., *Dichelopa litota* sp. n., *Leurogyia fijiensis* sp. n., *Dudua lamiana* sp. n., *Metaselenia russata* sp. n., *Metaselenia roborata* sp. n., *Mimperiphoebe opaca* sp. n., *Paratoonavora scalpta* sp. n., *Pseudancylis bisignum* sp. n., *Tritopterna cnephata* sp. n., *Noduliferola cothovalva* sp. n., *Noduliferola transiens* sp. n., *Spilonota pachyspina* sp. n., *Spilonota lygaea* sp. n., *Eccoptocera bidolon* sp. n., *Icelita grossoperas* sp. n., *Thaumatotibia grammica* sp. n., *Cryptophlebia emphylla* sp. n., *Acanthoclita expulsa* sp. n., *Grapholita trossula* sp. n.) are described as new. Three new genera (*Nairips* gen. n., *Paratoonavora* gen. n., *Mimperiphoebe* gen. n.) are described and one, *Pteridoporthis* MEYRICK is redescribed. The Afro-tropical genus *Charitostega* DIAKONOFF is synonymized with *Icelita* BRADLEY.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Fiji, new taxa, distribution.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Prior to this study, 27 species of Tortricidae were described from the Fiji Islands, the majority of them by Edward MEYRICK. The types of all but one are housed in the Natural History Museum London (NHML) and were included in the illustrated catalogue of the types by CLARKE (1958); the remaining one is deposited in the United States National Museum of Natural History (USNM). An alphabetical list of the species with their original generic names follows (references, type localities, depositories, further literature data and actual status and generic positions if changed are given).

Argyroploce ancosema MEYRICK, 1932: 310, Fiji: Lautoka, NHML; *Statherotis* MEYRICK, 1909, Olethreutini (DIAKONOFF 1973).

Argyroploce anaprobola BRADLEY, 1953: 109, Fiji: Viti Levu, Lautoka, NHML; Olethreutini: *Dudua* WALKER, 1864 (DIAKONOFF 1973).

Xenothictis atriflora MEYRICK, 1930: 609, Fiji: Vunidawa, NHML.

Eucosma baryphragma MEYRICK, 1937: 159, Fiji: Vinidawa, NHML; (Brown 2006: 573), synonym of *Strepsicrates glaucothoe* MEYRICK, 1927, Olethreutini (BRADLEY 1962).

Ancylis charisema MEYRICK, 1934: 484, Fiji: Vunidawa, NHML.

Bactra cerata insularis DIAKONOFF, 1956: 59, Fiji: Vunidawa, Reiva River, NHML.

Spilonota cryptogramma MEYRICK, 1922: 520, Fiji: Lautoka, NHML.

Eucosma defensa MEYRICK, 1922: 517, Fiji: Lautoka, NHML; (CLARKE 1958: 360); *Acanthoclita* DIAKONOFF, 1982, Grapholitini (HORAK & KOMAI 2006).

Capua endocypha MEYRICK, 1931: 148, Fiji: Lautoka, NHML; (CLARKE 1958: 68). Archipini.

Strepsicrates eumarodes MEYRICK, 1924: 68, Fiji: Lautoka Mountains, NHML; (BROWN 2005: 573): synonym of *Strepsicrates ejectana* (WALKER, 1863), Olethreutini.

Pteridoporthis euryloxa MEYRICK, 1937: 156, Fiji: Vunidawa, NHML; (CLARKE 1958: 203). Archipini.

Spilonota holotephra MEYRICK, 1924: 67, Fiji: Lautoka, NHML; (CLARKE 1986: 154); synonym of *Strepsicrates ejectana* (WALKER, 1863). Olethreutini (BROWN 2005).

Carpocapsa immanis MEYRICK, 1886, Fiji: type location unknown.

Tortrix leucocharis MEYRICK, 1933: 423, Fiji: Vunidawa, NHML; (CLARKE 1958: 244); *Protactenis* DIAKONOFF, 1941, Schoenotenini (BROWN 2005).

Trymalitis macarista MEYRICK, 1934: 489, Fiji: Vunidawa, NHML; (TUCK 1981).

Xenothictis melananchis MEYRICK, 1933: 242, Fiji: Vunidawa, NHML.

Bactra oceani DIAKONOFF, 1956: 59, Fiji: Nadi, USNM. Bactrini.

Cancanodes orthometalla MEYRICK, 1922: 499, Fiji: Cuvu, NHML. Synonym of *Diactenis* MEYRICK, 1907. Schoenotenini.

Psegmatica pachnostola MEYRICK, 1930: 598, Fiji: Lautoka, NHML. Olethreutini (BROWN 2005).

Cryptophlebia pallifimbriana BRADLEY, 1953: 688, Fiji: Natoon, NHML. Grapholitini.

Argyroplote pachypleura MEYRICK, 1921: 448, Fiji: Lautoka, NHML; (CLARKE 1958: 532). Olethreutini.

Polychrosis rhipidoma MEYRICK, 1925: 142, Fiji: Labasa, NHML; (CLARKE 1958: 475). *Lobesia* GUENÉE, 1845. Olethreutini.

Aphrozestis scoriopa MEYRICK, 1931: 156, Fiji: Lautoka, NHML. Schoenotenini.

Arothrophora tubulosa RAZOWSKI, 2009: 49, Fiji: Nandariwatu, NHML. Tortricinae, undescribed tribe.

Cryptophlebia vitiensis BRADLEY, 1953: 683, Fiji: Vunidawa, NHML. Grapholitini.

A few additional species have been recorded from Fiji, but they have not been re-examined for this paper: *Acroclita physalodes* MEYRICK, 1910 (BRADLEY 1957); *Cryptophlebia iridosoma* MEYRICK, 1911 (BRADLEY 1957); *Bactra blepharopis* MEYRICK, 1911 (BRADLEY 1962); *Spilonota glaucothoe* MEYRICK 1927 (BRADLEY 1962 – *Strepsicrates baryphragma* as synonyms); *Cryptophlebia repletana* (WALKER, 1863) (BRADLEY 1952).

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present paper is based on material housed in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. The specimens were collected by B. B. BROWN and R. L. BROWN at South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, December 1986, and by R. L. BROWN and O. PELLMYR at Nairayawa, November 1986. Unfortunately, there are no additional data on the collecting localities except the coordinates of Nairayawa (178°5'E, 17°56'S). The specimens were collected at UV trap, at least in Nairayawa. The majority of them apparently were relaxed and set in the laboratory.

III. SYTEMATICS

Schoenotenini*Proactenis* DIAKONOFF, 1941*Proactenis leucocharis* (MEYRICK, 1933)

(Figs 1, 2, 61)

Material examined. Three males from Nairayawa, 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap, 28-30 Nov. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR; GS 143.620, 143.645, and GS 143.683.

Description. Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2). Uncus bifurcate with long free arms; socius moderately long, drooping; valva weakly tapering from beyond middle terminally with long costa and shorter (half length of costa), simple sacculus; dorsal lobe of transtilla large, rounded apically, ventral lobe large, concave apically; aedeagus long, slender, with distinct ventral termination; coecum penis large; cornutus slender, bent.

Female unknown.

Remarks. MEYRICK (1933) described this species from Vunidawa, Fiji on the basis of one male that was illustrated by CLARKE (1958), but most probably the aedeagus on the genitalia slide is broken and the posterior part (beyond the zone) is missing.

Syncratus COMMON, 1965*Syncratus nairayawae* sp. n.

(Figs 3, 4, 62)

Diagnosis. *S. nairayawae* is related to *S. sceanus* COMMON, 1965 and *S. paroecus* COMMON, 1965 from New South Wales and Queensland, Australia, respectively, but *nairayawa* is distinct by having a slenderer valva without a row of long median setae and very long socii.

Etymology. This species is named after its type locality.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR"; GS 143.684.

Description. Wing span 9 mm. Head brownish cream, frons and labial palpus white; thorax cinnamon brown. Forewing broadest near middle where there is a group of extending scales; apex rounded; termen straight to before tornus. Ground colour yellow-brown; basal area including postbasal fascia and costal blotch cinnamon brown; median fascia concolorous, ill-defined; subterminal and terminal fascia fused; numerous minute groups of erect refractive scales over wing surface. Cilia pale brownish. Hindwing pale brownish, whiter at end of costa and at cubital arm of median cell; cilia pale brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 3, 4). Uncus slender, expanding basally; socius very long, slender; arm of gnathos slender with small subterminal prominence; valva long, slender, sparsely hairy; sacculus small, a simple ventral sclerite; transtilla with pair of submedian broadenings extending into distinct funnels; aedeagus slender.

Female unknown.

Epitrichosma metretoma sp. n.

(Figs 41, 63)

Diagnosis. *E. metretoma* is similar and related to the Australian *E. metreta* COMMON, 1965 (from Queensland and SE Papua), but *metretoma* has five transverse forewing lines, long sclerites linking the sterigma and the anterior apophyses, a ductus bursae that is shorter and broader proximally, and a large basal sclerite of the signum.

Etymology. The name refers to the similarity to *E. metreta*; Greek: omos – similar.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR"; GS 143.669.

Description. Wing span 10.5 mm. Head grey, labial palpus whiter; thorax dark grey. Forewing slender, broadest before middle; costa convex; termen hardly convex, oblique. Ground colour grey-white with darker lines and strigulae. Markings dark grey in form of five transverse lines (postbasal additional line incomplete); cilia white. Hindwing whitish, mixed with brown at apex and peripheries; cilia white.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 41). Sterigma cup like, membranous with sclerotized posterior edge and long sclerites connecting the apophyses anteriores; ductus bursae moderately broad medially, slender posteriorly, broad, coiled twice immediately before corpus bursae; signum large with well developed basal plate.

Schoenotenini sp.

(Figs 42, 64)

Material examined. 15 females from South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. XII. 1986, R.L. & B.B. BROWN; GS 143.604, 143.644.

Female genitalia (Fig. 42). Papilla analis slender; apophyses slender, moderately long; sterigma short, subsquare, with slightly protruding ventral corners; antrum a very short sclerite; ductus bursae very long, slender; cestum postmedian, slender, forming coiled twice; signa two slender folded sclerites.

Remarks. In the facies, the specimens resemble *Epitrichosma neurobapta* LOWER, 1908 from Queensland, Australia. In female genitalia the species is characterized by the

plate-shaped, longitudinally folded signa, different than in *Epitrichosma* in which there is only one, funnel-like signum. The above character is rather distinctive; hence, the species is here illustrated.

Undescribed tribe

Peraglyphis eida sp. n.

(Figs 5, 6, 65)

D i a g n o s i s. *P. eida* is related to the Australian *P. hemerana* (MEYRICK, 1882), but *eida* has a very broad basal half of the uncus and large, broad, free terminal lobes. In the facies, this species is rather similar to *P. eucrines* COMMON, 1963 from New South Wales.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to nice shape of the uncus; Greek: eidos – a shape.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR”; GS 143.619.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11.5 mm. Head and thorax whitish, labial palpus pale rust laterally, terminal joint blackish with white end; thorax with weak grey marks. Forewing rather uniformly broad; costa weakly convex; termen weakly oblique and convex. Ground colour whitish, suffused and finely strigulated with pale brown and brown; costal and dorsal strigulae distinct. Markings: median and subterminal fasciae incomplete, blackish grey with darker and yellowish parts; yellowish marks beneath costal spots and subapically; termen suffused grey with some black spots. Cilia grey-black. Hindwing and cilia pale brownish grey, whiter in basal third.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 6). Uncus very broad with two large posterior lobes; socius moderate, broadening posteriorly; gnathos large with strong terminal plate; valva broadest postbasally, weakly tapering terminally; sacculus: a simple, slender sclerotization of ventral edge of valva; juxta typical of genus; aedeagus slender, weakly bent, terminating in a short ventral prominence; coecum penis rather short.

Female unknown.

Archipini

Nairips gen. n.

Type species: *Nairips mastrus* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. *Nairips* is similar to *Syllomatia* COMMON, 1963 and some *Peraglyphis*-species, e.g., Malaysian *Peraglyphis silvana* RAZOWSKI, 2012, but it has quite different male genitalia, in particular, a broader uncus and a slenderer gnathos. DIAKONOFF (1941) incorrectly included in *Peraglyphis* species (*P. anisoptera* DIAKONOFF, 1941 from East Java) with similar genitalia to *Pternozyga* MEYRICK, 1910; however, it was not re-examined by me.

E t y m o l o g y. The generic name refers to the type locality of the type-species and the Greek: ips – an insect (male gender).

Description. Venation: in forewing R5 reaching termen, CuA2 almost opposite base of R1, M-stem and chorda atrophied; in hindwing Rs-M1 fused basally, approaching one another before middle, bases of M2 and CuA1 equidistant from base of M2.

Male genitalia. Tegumen high with long, simple pedunculi; attachment point for muscle M2 distinct; uncus slender basally, then strongly expanding, with large terminal part terminating in two broad lateral lobes and slender median process; socius small, drooping; arm of gnathos simple, slender, terminal plate small, pointed; vinculum slender; valva fairly long, slender in median part, broad basally, with long, well sclerotized costa and terminal broadening; sacculus angulate postbasally; transtilla with large lobes, dorsal and ventral; juxta small; aedeagus slender, membranous ventrally, pointed dorsoterminally; coecum penis and caulis elongate, slender; cornuti absent.

Female genitalia. Papilla analis rather slender; apophyses moderately long; anteostial sterigma slender, postostial sterigma in form of subtriangular lateral plates; antrum membranous; ductus bursae slender with four coils in proximal third; corpus bursae membranous; ductus seminalis extending from 2/3 of ductus bursae.

Biology and distribution. Nothing is known of the biology of the type-species except for the dates of collection: November-December. *N. mastrus* sp. n. is known from Fiji. DIAKONOFF (1941) described from Java *Pternozyga anisopterana* which may be congeneric; this species is known to me only from the rather indistinct photograph of the male genitalia and the original description.

***Nairips mastrus* sp. n.**

(Figs 7, 8, 43, 66)

Diagnosis. In male genitalia, *N. mastrus* is similar to *Pternozyga anisopterana* DIAKONOFF, 1941 from East Java, but *mastrus* has a long median part of the valva and strongly expanded terminal parts.

Etymology. The specific name refers to difficulties in finding a proper genus; Greek: master – searching.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR”; GS 143.248. Paratypes one male from South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. XII. 1986, UV trap, RL & BB BROWN; GS 143.233, and two females with labels identical to the holotype; GS 143.232, 143.235.

Description. Wing span 13 mm. Head rust, scaled whitish; labial palpus whitish, rust terminally; thorax rust with small whitish spots. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex chiefly in basal part; apex short; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour white forming a vertical basal, dorsosubmedian and two subterminal blotches, at costa and tornus. Remaining area pale rust with darker spots. Cilia white. Hindwing white tinged yellowish apically; cilia white.

Variation. One female 19 mm. Ground colour patches large, confluent.

Male (Figs 7, 8) and female genitalia (Fig. 43) as described for the genus.

***Pteridoporthis* MEYRICK, 1937**

(Figs 9, 10, 44, 67, 68)

MEYRICK (1937: 156) described *Pteridoporthis* as a monotypic genus for *P. euryloxa* from Vunidawa, Fiji. CLARKE (1958) illustrated the lectotype female (photographs of head, wings, venation, genitalia). Based on the male genitalia (previously unknown), *Pteridoporthis* belongs to Archipini. It represents the specialized group with completely atrophied costa of valva.

Description. Male genitalia (Figs 9, 10). Uncus very large, broad, expanding post-medially, with subtriangular terminal part protruding ventrally and large lateral lobes; socius proportionally short, oval; gnathos arm slender with subterminal and terminal process; terminal plate of gnathos expanding apically; vinculum arms slender connected membranously; valva subtriangular with atrophied costa; sacculus slender, weakly convex ventrally, with broad free termination marked by a few minute thorns; transtilla atrophied; juxta moderate; aedeagus bent proximally, rather slender, with distinct free termination and ventropostmedian convexity; coecum penis small; caulis simple, fairly long; cornuti absent.

Female genitalia (Fig. 44). Ovipositor moderately long; papillae anales tapering posteriorly, sparsely hairy; apophyses long; postostial sterigma weakly sclerotized medially and laterally with distinct posterior sclerite; ductus bursae long, slender; ductus seminalis sub-terminal; signum absent.

***Pteridoporthis ?euryloxa* MEYRICK, 1937**

(Figs 9, 10, 44, 67, 68)

Material examined. One pair from Nairayawa, 20-23. XI. 1986, R. R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR (GS 143.668, 143.249), and one female from South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. XII. 1986, R.L. & B.B. BROWN (GS 143.626).

Remarks. In facies, the male differs from the females in its brown forewing markings and somewhat paler ground colour. The females have cinnamon rust markings with distinct cream edges and paler ground colour. These differences may merely reflect variation.

***Adoxophyes fasciculana* (WALKER, 1863)**

Material examined. One female from Mairayawa, 28-30. XI. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR.

Remarks. *A. fasciculana* is widely distributed; BRADLEY (1961) cited it from Taiwan (= Formosa), Philippines, Moluccas, New Hebrides, Seram, New Guinea, Queensland (Australia), Solomon Islands, and Fiji.

***Adoxophyes mixtior* sp. n.**

(Figs 11, 12, 69)

Diagnosis. In facies, *A. mixtior* resembles *D. lupicinia* CLARKE, 1971 from the Rapa Islands, but *mixtior* has separate last forewing radial veins and lateral lobes of the transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet derives from Latin: mixtus – mixed as the species shows some intermediate characters between *Adoxophyes* MEYRICK, 1881 and *Dichelopa* LOWER, 1901.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR”; GS 143.641.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax whitish cream, tegulae and collar partially tinged brownish yellow. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex to middle; apex very short; termen straight and not oblique to middle. Ground colour cream; suffusions weak, brownish yellow, browner along dorsum; dots sparse, brownish and orange. Markings indistinct, represented by small brownish cream costal remnant of median fascia. Cilia cream. Hindwing white cream; cilia (remnants) whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 12). Uncus uniformly broad, rounded apically; socius reduced; arm of gnathos slender, terminal plate large, broad proximally; valva broad medially, tapering terminally; sacculus with strong submedian process; transtilla slender with dorso-basal spinulate processes; aedeagus simple, slender.

Female unknown.

***Dichelopa litota* sp. n.**

(Figs 13, 14, 70)

D i a g n o s i s. *D. litota* is related to *D. ochroma* CLARKE, 1986 from Nuku Hiva, but in facies it resembles *D. paragnoma* CLARKE, 1986 from Hiva Oa, both in the Marquesas Archipelago. *D. litota*, however, has a less expanded uncus and smaller socii than *ochroma*, and a much paler, creamish forewing than *paragnoma*.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the facies of the species; Greek: litotes – simplicity.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. XII. 1986 R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.250.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head and collar rust-black; labial palpus rust, creamer proximally, rust dorsally with brown terminal part; thorax cream, base of tegula brown. Forewing broadest submedially, costal fold slender; costa convex; termen convexly rounded. Ground colour cream, slightly tinged brownish yellow; suffusion brownish yellow, dots rust and brown. Markings indistinct, pale rust with brown marks consisting of costal traces of markings and dorsal suffusion; termen edged brownish. Cilia damaged. Hindwing pale orange cream, brownish in anal area. Cilia cream (damaged).

Male genitalia (Figs 13, 14). Uncus large, broadening posteriorly, rounded apically; socii small; arm of gnathos slender, terminal plate large; terminal part of valva elongate; sacculus reaching end of broad part of valva, convex at 1/3 ventrally; lateral parts of transtilla (labides) with long spines; aedeagus longer than uncus, simple, slender postbasally.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. *D. litota* is included in *Dichelopa* chiefly on the basis of the venation; however, the socii are small as in *Adoxophyes*.

***Dichelopa lamii* sp. n.**

(Figs 45, 71)

D i a g n o s i s. *D. lamii* is similar to *D. flexura* CLARKE, 1986 from Hiva Oa in the shape of the female genitalia, but in facies it resembles *D. meligma* CLARKE, 1986 from Futu Hiva, both in the Marquesas Archipelago; however, *lamii* is distinct by its longer ductus bursae and dark brown hindwing.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name is based on the type locality.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: "Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986 R.L. & B.B. BROWN"; GS 143.230.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13.5 mm. Head and thorax dark brown with slight rust admixture; labial palpus ferruginous. Forewing moderately slender, broadest near middle; costa uniformly convex; termen somewhat oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour pale reddish rust with somewhat darker strigulation. Markings ferruginous consisting of convex posterior edge of basal blotch, uniformly broad, almost straight-edged median fascia, and subterminal convex line. Cilia rust brown. Hindwing dark greyish brown paler basally; cilia paler than wing.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 45). Papilla analis slender; apophyses moderately large; lateral arms of sterigma slender; anteostial part slender, rounded proximally; ductus bursae slender, approximately as long as corpus bursae.

Chlidanotini***Leurogyia fijiensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 15, 16, 72)

D i a g n o s i s. *L. fijiensis* is related to *L. peristictum* COMMON, 1965 from Queensland, Australia, but *fijiensis* is distinct by its uniformly broad uncus, its long processes of the transtilla, and its lack of caudal spines of the valva.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the country of origin.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Fiji: golfcourse Pacific Harbor, 5 December 1986, R.L. & B.B. BROWN"; GS 143.627.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 9.5 mm. Head whitish, labial palpus white; thorax creamish grey. Forewing slender, uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex; apex sickle-shaped; termen oblique, slightly convex beneath postapical concavity. Wing creamish grey, more white postbasally, mixed grey terminally; strigulation more brownish, ill-defined. White patch marked by a few brown strigulae subapically; costa weakly tinged yellowish; costal strigulae small, white; divisions and apex brown. Cilia greyish, dark brown at apex. Hindwing brownish, cilia more cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 15, 16). Uncus uniformly broad, rounded apically; hami slender, straight; socii long, slender, somewhat expanding terminally; gnathos weak, slender; valva elongate-oval, rounded caudally, with large outer pocket; sacculus slender, reaching one

fourth of ventral edge of valva; transtilla with two pairs of long submedian processes; aedeagus moderately broad with small dorsosubterminal thorns and ventral termination.

Female unknown.

Microcorsini

Collogenes dascia (BRADLEY, 1962)

(Fig. 27)

Material examined. Two males from Nairayawa, 20-23.XI.1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR, GS 143.643 and 28-30 XI 1986, R.L. BROWN & B.B. BROWN.

Remarks. *C. dascia* was described from a series of males from Aneityum, New Hebrides. The Fiji specimen has a somewhat shorter, slightly medially constricted and concave apically uncus and a longer aedeagus (Fig. 27).

Olethreutini

Lobesia ?orthomorpha (MEYRICK, 1928)

(Figs 46, 73)

Material examined. One female from Nairayawa, 20-23. XI. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR; GS 143.666.

Description. Female genitalia (Fig. 46). Sterigma: a slender tube with weak anterior plate; ductus bursae slender; signum in form of a paired plate separated by a median membrane. Subgenital sternite with large lateral lobes, each with brush of posterior scales; long, slender scales from plates at base of sterigma.

Remarks. The examined specimen differs from the lectotype of *orthomorpha* (see CLARKE 1958) in having a single blackish costal blotch on the forewing and a somewhat slenderer tubular part of the sterigma. This species was described from two females collected in New Hebrides.

Atrascripta arithmetica (MEYRICK, 1921)

Material examined. One male from Nairayawa, 28-30. XI. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR, GS 143.654.

Remarks. *A. arithmetica* is known from Queensland, Australia and New Caledonia (RAZOWSKI 2013).

Dudua aprobola (MEYRICK, 1886)

Material examined. Three males from Nairayawa, 20-23 and 28-30. XI. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR, GS 143.674, 143.694, 143.692.

Remarks. This species was described from Tonga; it is distributed throughout the Australian Region to the South Pacific Islands as far as the Society Islands, north to China, Taiwan, and Ogasawara and Oomura, Japan.

***Dudua lamiana* sp. n.**

(Figs 17, 47, 74, 75)

D i a g n o s i s. *D. lamiana* is related to *D. anaprobola* DIAKONOFF, 1973 which is known from Aneytium, New Hebrides, and according to BRADLEY (1953, 1961) from Fiji. *D. lamiana* has a slender, terminally expanding uncus and a larger number of ventral spines on the valva.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male (not dissected): "Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN". Paratypes nine males and two females, labels identical to holotype; GS 143.223, 143.234, 143.238, 143.629, 143.638, 143.670.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm (paratypes 12-14 mm). Head brownish cream, labial palpus brown, paler terminally; thorax ferruginous cream. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex to before middle; termen straight to vein M3 then bent. Ground colour brownish cream with slight ferruginous admixture; strigulation and suffusions darker, well developed in basal and postmedian areas; costal strigulae white, divisions dark brown; ocellus cream with three black-brown inner spots. Markings in form of indistinct costal triangular remnant of median fascia. Cilia creamish with pale ferruginous suffusions. Hindwing brownish, base more cream, cilia brownish cream.

V a r i a t i o n. Dorsum of forewing often brown, costal edge or half of wing more or less mixed brown. Dark form: Ground colour of forewing whitish suffused brownish except for edges; strigulae and suffusions brown. Markings brown, represented by postbasal fascia and triangular blotch extending from mid-costa to beneath middle of wing, and markings at tornus and termen. Cilia rust brown. Hindwing brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 17). Uncus fairly long, slender, weakly expanding towards base, broad terminally; socius slender; gnathos with broad spiny ventral humps; valva broad basally, slender medially where 8-16 strong spines occur; numerous spines from ventral lobe of cucullus to dorsal part of basal cavity; sacculus broadly angulate; aedeagus short, zone with large anellus plate.

Female genitalia (Fig. 47). Apophyses slender, moderately short; sterigma: a large, proximally rounded sack, well sclerotized, broadening proximally, with lateroterminal projection and median posterior incision; antrum slender, weakly sclerotized; ductus seminalis postmedian; signa plate-shaped with small median funnels.

***Statherotis leucaspis* (MEYRICK, 1902)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Nairayawa, 20-23. III. 1986, R. Brown & O. PELLMYR.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Minikoi; CLARKE (1958) and DIAKONOFF (1973) figured the specimen from Assam. According to DIAKONOFF (1973) it is known from Assam, India and Java.

***Semniotes halantha* (MEYRICK, 1909)**

Material examined. One male and two females from South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. XII. 1986, R.L. & B.B. BROWN; GS 143.215, 143.218, 143.238.

Remarks. *S. halantha* was described from Palni Hills, South India; the male lectotype was illustrated by CLARKE (1958); DIAKONOFF (1973) mentioned it from Assam and Java and illustrated the male and female genitalia; RAZOWSKI (2014) reported it from New Caledonia.

Bactrini***Bactra angulata* DIAKONOFF, 1956**

Material examined. One male from Golfcourse Pacific Harbor, 5. XII. 1986, R.L. & B.B. BROWN; GS 143.611.

Remarks. This species is widely distributed; CLARKE (1976) listed Java, East Borneo, North Moluccan Islands, Palau Island, Southern Mariana, and Yap, and illustrated the genitalia of both sexes.

Enarmoniini***Ancylis* sp.**

Material examined. Two males from Nairayawa, 28-30. XI. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR, GS 143.681, 143.698, and one from Golfcourse Pacific Harbor, 5. XII. 1986, R.L. BROWN & B.B. BROWN, GS 143.603.

Male genitalia. Posterior half of uncus bifurcate; socius broad; neck of valva short, broad; sacculus weakly convex with ventroterminal process; cucullus long, tapering terminad; aedeagus rather broad; cornuti numerous.

Remarks. In male genitalia, this species resembles the Australian *A. erythrana* (MEYRICK, 1881) and *A. segetana* (MEYRICK, 1881), but it has a different shape of the forewing and uncus. The female is unknown.

***Helictophanes prospera* (MEYRICK, 1909)**

Material examined. Two males from Nairayawa, 20-23. XI. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR; GS 143.657, 143.672.

Remarks. This species was described from Assam, India, and it is widely distributed in the Oriental-Australian regions; it is recorded from Thailand, Australia (HORAK, 2006), and Micronesia (Guam).

***Metaselena russata* sp. n.**

(Figs 18, 48, 76)

Diagnosis. The genitalia of *M. russata* are similar to those of the Australian *M. lepta* HORAK & SAUTER, 1981, but *M. russata* is externally very distinct, having red

forewing markings, previously unknown in a described species of *Metaselenia* DIAKONOFF, 1939. In the genitalia, *russata* is characterized by a short, broad uncus in the male and the absence of the signa in the female.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to colouration of the moth; Latin: *russata* – tinged with red colour.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 28-30 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR”; GS 143.212. Paratypes two females with labels identical to the holotype (GS143.213; 143.699), and one male from South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10 XII 1986, same collectors (GS 143.211).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13 mm. Head reddish cream, labial palpus cream; thorax brownish, scaled yellow, collar reddish with blackish spot, base of tegula with red basal spot. Forewing weakly expanding terminad, costa curved outwards; termen slightly concave beneath apex, then somewhat convex. Ground colour olive brown in basal half, densely scaled yellowish; costa orange to middle, edged silver-blue; postmedian strigulae cream with brown divisions, posterior strigulae indistinct, replaced by red markings extending to mid-termen which are also red to middle accompanied by refractive marks; postmedian interfascia forming yellow patch densely lined black extending towards tornus as in form of orange black-grey spotted patch. Markings deep red, consisting of two vertical lines in dorsobasal half of wing followed by two rows of submedian spots and transverse, curved fascia extending from mid-costa to before tornus. Cilia brownish paler at tornus with red basal line. Hindwing brown with white patches extending from base to beyond middle; cilia white, brown before apex, with brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 18). Pedunculi of tegumen long, slender; uncus short, broad, slightly concave apically; valva broad to beyond middle, slender posteriorly; sacculus with free termination, densely setose; basal cavity very large; cucullus weakly broadening medially with small terminal spine; aedeagus moderately long; cornuti numerous.

Female genitalia (Fig. 48). Sterigma subrounded; ostium bursae broad; sclerites of ductus bursae weak; ductus seminalis extending from large, bulbous sack; corpus bursae large; signa absent.

Metaselenia ruborata sp. n.

(Figs 19, 77)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *M. ruborata* is similar to *M. russata*, but *ruborata* has a uniformly convex forewing termen and lacks the submedian series of red spots.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to presence of the red colouration; Latin: *rubor* – a redness.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.211.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head and thorax brownish, labial palpus creamish, frons orange; thorax with red markings, tegula red. Forewing broadest postmedially; costa distinctly convex; termen convex. Ground colour olive-golden-brown (a very dense mixture of ochreous and brown scales); costa reddish orange to middle, edged by a refractive line, orange postmedially with two minute cream strigulae, red to apex; termen concolorous,

red to middle; postmedian interfascia orange yellower, reddish from middle to tornus with short strigulae towards middle. Refractive markings: subcostal line, convex postmedian line broad except for costal part and two subapical spots. Red markings: two longitudinal lines from wing base and median uniformly convex line. Cilia brown with reddish basal line. Hind wing transparent whitish with brown venation and brown peripheries. Cilia white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 19). Uncus short, broad, convex; socius short; sacculus with small free termination; posterior part of valva slender, shorter than sacculus; aedeagus fairly short; cornuti numerous.

Female unknown.

***Periphoeba ?adluminana* BRADLEY, 1957**

(Figs 20, 49, 78, 79)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Three males and three females from South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. XII. 1986, R. L. BROWN & B. B. BROWN; GS 143.241, 143.245, 143.652, 143.605, 143.640, 143.661.

D e s c r i p t i o n (specimens from Nairayawa). Male genitalia (Fig. 20). Uncus broad basally with two terminal processes; socius broad; basal half of valva broad; neck short, slender; sacculus broad, broadly rounded posteriorly; cucullus broad, oval, with single strong spine proximally; aedeagus small, slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 49). Sterigma short with median rib and weak proximal convexities; posterior part of ductus bursae sclerotized, proximal part membranous or with indistinct median sclerite; ductus seminalis originating in posterior lobe of corpus bursae at base of which a plate-shaped sclerite occurs; signum a scobinate patch.

R e m a r k s. HORAK (2006) illustrated the Australian *P. trepida* (MEYRICK, 1911) and two unnamed closely related species from Papua New Guinea and Sulawesi. CLARKE (1958) figured the lectotype of *P. palmodes* (MEYRICK, 1920) from Sri Lanka which differs in the length of the sclerite of the ductus bursae. BROWN (2005) synonymized *P. adluminana* BRADLEY, 1957 from the Rennel Island with *palmodes*. Based on the examined material, I suppose that *adluminana* is distinct from *palmodes*, and the Fiji specimens represent either the former or a new species. Whilst females of the mentioned species show very small differing characters, the males may be different (see figs by HORAK 2006 and this paper).

***Mimperiphoeba* gen. n.**

Type species: *Mimperiphoeba opaca* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. *Mimperiphoeba* resembles *Periphoeba*-species in facies and in the possession of a hindwing anal scale pencil, but *Mimperiphoeba* has distinctly separate hindwing veins M3-CuA1. In male genitalia the new genus is distinct by having a simple uncus; a large, setose ventral fold of the cucullus overlapping end of neck of valva; and a large pollex.

E t y m o l o g y. The generic epithet refers to a similarity to *Periphoeba* (phoebe is derived from Greek phoibos – shining) and mimetes – an imitator.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Venation: In forewing R5 reaches termen beneath apex, base of CuA1 anterior to base of R1, oppositely, M3-CuA1 approach each other basally, M-stem and chorda absent; in hindwing Rs-M1 approach each other in basal third, other veins separate.

Male genitalia. Uncus simple, slightly concave apically; socius drooping; gnathos membranous; subscaphium elongate, weakly sclerotized; basal cavity of valva short, neck long, almost uniformly broad; sacculus weakly convex; cucullus short; pollex with long spine; aedeagus simple, slender.

Female unknown.

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d b i o l o g y. *Mimperiphoeba* is a monotypic genus known only from Fiji; adults were collected in November and December.

***Mimperiphoeba opaca* sp. n.**

(Figs 21, 80)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *M. opaca* is similar to *Periphoeba adluminana* BRADLEY, 1957 from Rennel Island, but *opaca* has different venation (see description of the genus) and a brown hindwing; for genital differences see above.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to dark colouration of the moth: Latin: opaca – dark.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.653. Paratype male: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 28-30 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR”; GS 143.240.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head brown, thorax paler posteriorly. Forewing expanding terminad, broadest at 2/3; costa curved outwards in posterior half; apex pointed; termen incised beneath apex, then convex. Ground colour whitish cream, densely strigulated brownish, brownish in costal area, with orange rust parts in posterior third, also with brown strigulae and lines; costal strigulae weak, except some subterminal ones, cream, divided by brown; apex with oblique orange yellow streak, termen similarly coloured; refractive markings well developed. Cilia blackish brown, glossy. Hindwing brown, cilia paler. Anal hairpencil of hindwing consisting of long rust and shorter blackish scales.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21) as described for the genus.

Female unknown.

***Paratoonavora* gen. n.**

Type species: *Paratoonavora scalpta* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. In facies and venation *Paratoonavora* is similar to *Toonavora* HORAK, 2006. The male genitalia resemble some genera of Eucosmini, e.g., *Eucosma* HÜBNER, 1823 and *Pelochrista* LEDERER, 1859, especially in the uncus and cucullus; however, similar genital characters are found in other tribes of Olethreutinae.

E t y m o l o g y. The name is a combination of the generic name *Toonavora* and Greek word para meaning near or at.

Description. Venation: in forewing base of CuA1 opposite 2/3 distance between bases of R1-R2, chorda and M-stem distinct, complete; in hindwing Rs-M1 approaching in basal fourth, M3-CuA1 stalked to middle and connate with M2 at base.

Male genitalia. Uncus rather weakly sclerotized, concave apically; socius long, slender, not hairy; gnathos with large median plate basally fused with less sclerotized submedian parts of lateral arms; valva broad with large basal cavity; neck rather long, tapering posteriorly with setose medioproximal portion including a weak prominence of posterior edge of basal cavity; cucullus small; ventral lobe subtriangular, armoured with a spine; aedeagus broad basally, tapering terminad, with curved, dorsally slender posterior part; cornuti numerous, rather short; henion short.

Female unknown.

Distribution and biology. *Paratoonavora* is a monotypic genus known only from Fiji. Nothing is known of biology except the dates of collection (December).

Paratoonavora scalpta sp. n.

(Figs 22, 81)

Diagnosis. *P. scalpta* is the only species in the genus; in facies, it is similar to the Palearctic *Enarmonia formosana* (SCOPOLI, 1763) or the Australian *Toonavora aellaea* (TURNER, 1916), but *scalpta* has a more elongate forewing and greenish head markings. Its genitalia are distinct by the strong terminal plate of the gnathos and the bent aedeagus.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the forewing markings; Latin: *scalpta* – engraved.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.216. Paratype an identically labelled male, GS 143.655.

Description. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax yellowish, suffused and marked green; labial palpus cream, black terminally, tegula green basally. Forewing indistinctly expanding posteriorly; costa uniformly convex; termen gently concave beneath apex. Ground colour pale orange yellow with slight green suffusions at base and strong refractive markings; brownish black strigulation and lines present; costal strigulae white cream, divisions blackish; ocellus bordered by two black spots at the end of tornal suffusion; series of yellow marks along termen; dorsal patch with refractive suffusion and blackish edges. Cilia pale orange yellow, cream at tornus, brown-grey at apex and mid-termen. Hindwing brownish paler in basal half; cilia yellowish cream with brownish suffusions and orange yellow basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 22) as described for the genus.

Pseudancylis bisignum sp. n.

(Figs 23, 50, 82, 83)

Diagnosis. *P. bisignum* is closely related to the Australian (Queensland) *P. acrogypsa* TURNER, 1916 and is distinct by having a longer and broader neck of the valva, a slenderer cucullus, and the presence of two signa.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to a presence of a pair of signa; Latin: bi, bis – twice, two and signum.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR”; GS 143.656. Paratypes ten identically labelled males and one female, five females dated 28. XI. 1986. Nine specimens dissected.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax blackish brown. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa curved outwards to before middle, apex sickle-shaped; termen distinctly sinuate. Ground colour white in form of broad costal half of submedian fascia and terminal area from subcosta to tornus; basal area and dorsum suffused grey, strigulated blackish; sparse grey dots on white part of submedian interfascia; costal strigulae white, divisions brown and rust; apex and apical part of termen dark rust brown. Median fascia broad, irregularly edged with rust and brown marks, grey posteriorly. Cilia yellowish, white at tornus, rust before apex terminally. Hindwing brownish grey, cilia similar.

V a r i a t i o n. Darker and paler specimens occur.

Male genitalia (Fig. 23). Tegumen broadly rounded terminally; socius broad, with long hairs; neck of valva uniformly broad to beyond middle, expanding gradually towards cucullus; sacculus with large posterior process; cucullus subtriangular, rounded dorsotermally, convex caudally; spine of ventral lobe small; aedeagus rather short; cornuti numerous, moderately long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 50). Postostial sterigma in form of two subtriangular plates, anteostial part forming a sclerotized semi-collar; antrum sclerite weak, moderately long; corpus bursae with two capitate signa.

R e m a r k s. In addition to the type series, there are 19 specimens from the type locality and very similar in male genitalia but differently coloured (Figs 82, 83). An examination of a female could probably solve the problem.

Two males from Nairayawa collected 28-30 November 1986 have similar genitalia but have oblique posterior edge of blackish forewing area (Fig. 83) and are not included in the type series of *bisignum*, either.

***Pseudancylis rostrifera* (MEYRICK, 1912)**

(Figs 25, 51, 84, 85)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two males and one female: “Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.636, 143.650, GS 143.639 (♀).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 8 mm. Head brownish yellow dorsally, blackish brown otherwise. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa bent to middle; apex long, sickle-shaped followed by distinct concavity of termen. Ground colour cream, retained in distal third of wing; submedian interfascia rather well defined in costal area; costal strigulae in postmedian and apical areas white, divisions dark brown; subapical and median (part of fascia) blotches at costa; termen finely edged brown; terminal area with brown scaling. Re-

maining area of wing brownish cream, strigulated and dotted brown. Cilia pale brownish cream, brownish at apex. Hindwing greyish, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 25). Tegumen rounded apically; socius broad; terminal process of sacculus long; neck of valva long, ventral incision ill-defined; cucullus rounded dorsocaudally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 51). Postostial sterigma consisting of two subtriangular sclerites, anteostial part well developed; antrum sclerite strong, elongate; one signum present.

R e m a r k s. The Fiji specimens are similar to *P. acrogypsa* (TURNER, 1916) but have a darker colouration of the forewing; a long, not arched neck of valva; and a much larger and stronger sclerite of the antrum (compared to figures in HORAK 2006). From the lectotype of *P. rostrifera*, illustrated by CLARKE (1958) and DIAKONOFF (1984), the genitalia of Fiji specimens differ chiefly in having a longer neck of the valva and sacculus. This species was described from Sri Lanka; DIAKONOFF (1984) recorded it from Sumba, Java and Borneo.

Eucosmoni

***Crociosema lantana* BUSCK, 1910**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Six males and five females from South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. XII 1986, R.L. BROWN & B.B. BROWN, and Golfcourse Pacific Horbor, 5 XII 1986, same collectors; GS 143.609, 143.610, 143.614.

R e m a r k s. *C. lantana* is a widely distributed species also known from the Australian region (see RAZOWSKI 2013).

***Coenobiodes rubrogrisea* sp. n.**

(Figs 26, 86)

D i a g n o s i s. *C. rubrogrisea* differs from all known congeners both in facies and male genitalia. It is most similar to *C. acceptana* KUZNETZOV, 1973 from Japan, but differs from it by having a broader uncus; a longer, slenderer socii, and an oval, ventrally directed cucullus. *C. rubrogrisea* also may be compared with the Australian undescribed species illustrated by HORAK (2006: fig. 600), but differs from the latter chiefly in the shape of the cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to colouration of the forewing: Latin: rubra – red and grisea – grey.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR”; GS 143.219.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm. Head cinnamon brown, end of labial palpus and thorax dark brown. Forewing broad, not expanding terminally; costa convex; termen weakly oblique, straight. Proximal part of wing, dorsum, and anterior third of costa grey, sprinkled white and black, basal area blackish, remaining surface reddish brown; costal strigulae creamish. Cilia concolorous with posterior part of wing, creamish at tornus. Hindwing dark brown-grey except for anterior half and anal area which are yellowish cream; short, grey tuft of anal scent scales accompanied by small modified scales. Cilia brownish grey, reddish near apex, yellow-cream at anal field.

Male genitalia (Fig. 26). Uncus large, rather well sclerotized, somewhat expanding posteriorly, deeply concave apically; socius long, slender, hairy terminally; subscaphium broad; valva broad to beyond middle with broad lobe from distal part of basal cavity and short, slender neck; sacculus convexly rounded; cucullus oval, directed ventrally; aedeagus comparatively short, slender.

Female unknown.

***Rhopobota ochyra* sp. n.**

(Figs 28, 52, 87)

D i a g n o s i s. *R. ochyra* is related and similar to *R. symbolias* (MEYRICK, 1912) from Khasis, India, but *ochyra* has a small wart-like process of the dorsal lobe and subtriangular ventral lobe of the cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to sclerites and processes of the genitalia; Greek: *ochyros* – strong.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.621. Paratypes two males and two females with label data identical to the holotype two specimens with GS 143.637 and 143.682.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10.5 mm. Head white, thorax creamer, base of tegula yellowish cream. Forewing broadest postmedially; costa uniformly convex; apex sickle-shaped; termen incised beneath apex, convex postmedially. Ground colour white in basal and dorsal parts of wing, strigulate pale brown-yellow, suffused greyish postmedially; costal strigulae white in postmedian part of wing, divisions yellowish brown; ocellus with silver lines and two brown marks, similar mark beyond end of median cell. Markings yellow-brown in form of fused postbasal and partly fused median fascia; weak fascia from end of median cell to apex of wing; apex brown. Cilia brown at apex, cream brown at middle of termen, white at tornus. Hindwing white, tinged brownish grey towards apex, grey in anal area; cilia whitish.

V a r i a t i o n. Strigulation of ground colour more or less sparse; markings yellow-brown to brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 28). Arms of uncus broad, short, pointed apically, hairy; socius large, broad, lateral; valva and its neck rather broad; sacculus weakly angulate with short dorsoposterior process; dorsal lobe of cucullus subtriangular with single seta, ventral lobe elongate, subtriangular, without hairs; aedeagus slender; cornuti long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 52). Sterigma small, situated in concavity of subgenital sternite; cingulum with longitudinal fold; sclerite of corpus bursae with large lateral parts; corpus bursae with single signum.

***Tritopterna cnephata* sp. n.**

(Figs 29, 88)

D i a g n o s i s. *T. cnephata* is closely related to *T. eocnephaea* (MEYRICK, 1935) from the Marquesas Islands, but the two can be separated by the male genitalia. *T. cnephata* has

a strong, postmedially bifurcate uncus (in *eocnephaea* the bifurcation is minute) and a large lobe at the end of the sacculus dorsally lacking in *eocnephaea*.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the colouration of the moth: Greek: *knephaios* – dark.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.229.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10 mm. Head and proximal half of thorax dark brown, terminal part of labial palpus blackish brown with white apex. Forewing broadest submedially; costa uniformly convex; termen to beyond middle, not oblique, straight. Wing rust, strongly suffused and strigulated dark brown, more blackish in basal third, orange rust submedially; costal strigulae white, divisions dark brown; ocellus orange rust without refractive lines; brown spot near middle of vein M1. Cilia brown, paler at tornus. Hindwing brownish, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 29). Uncus strong, bifurcate in distal half; socius broad basally with slender posterior part; valva broad basally; neck broad; sacculus weakly angulate with broad dorsoposterior plate; cucullus elongate; aedeagus broad to middle, strongly tapering ventroterminally.

Female unknown.

Noduliferola cothovalva sp. n.

(Figs 30, 89)

D i a g n o s i s. *N. cothovalva* is related to *N. marquesana* (CLARKE, 1976) from Marquesas and *N. hylica* (DIAKONOFF, 1984) from Sumba, but *cothovalva* is distinct by its slender proximal part of the valva, especially the neck.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the shape the proximal part of valva; Greek: *kothon* – a vessel with narrow neck.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR”; GS 143.673.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus white, cream brown dorsally, thorax whitish. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa convex; fold long, slender; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour whitish cream, sparsely sprinkled brownish; costal strigulae concolorous with ground colour, divisions and apex brown; dorsum strigulated brown. Markings blackish: median fascia consisting of three parts and incomplete subterminal fascia. Cilia (rubbed) brownish cream with brown parts. Hindwing pale brownish, creamer basally; cilia paler than wing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 30). Uncus bifurcate postmedially; socius membranous, sparsely hairy; neck of valva slender; sacculus weakly convex, with small median and larger subterminal process; cucullus large, tapering posteriorly with proximal edge long, perpendicular, ventral group of spines at the ventral corner; aedeagus small.

Female unknown.

Noduliferola neothela (TURNER, 1916)

Material examined. One male from Nairayawa, 20-23. XI. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR; GS 143.685.

Remarks. *N. neothela* was described from Queensland, Australia; HORAK (2006) illustrated its facies and genitalia.

Noduliferola transiens sp. n.

(Figs 53, 90)

Diagnosis. *N. transiens* is related to *N. phaeostrophia* (CLARKE, 1976) from Rota in the Northern Mariana Islands, but it has a distinct dorsopostbasal forewing blotch, a small median prominence of the posterior edge of the postostial sterigma, and much larger signa. The cingulum has a straight proximal edge similar to *N. marquesana* (CLARKE, 1986) from the Marquesas Islands.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the systematic position of the taxon between two genera (*Acroclita* LEDERER, 1859 and *Noduliferola* KUZNETZOV, 1973); Latin: *transiens* – transitory.

Material examined. Holotype female: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR”; GS 143.214. Paratypes two females from South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. December, 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN.

Description. Wing span 15 mm. Head grey, vertex more brown, labial palpus blackish grey posteriorly; thorax whitish, brownish grey proximally. Forewing broadest medially; costa distinctly curved outwards; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour whitish, preserved in dorsal half of wing except tornal area, suffused and finely reticulated brownish towards middle and costa submedially; costal strigulae whitish, divisions brown; apex and costal third of termen dark brown. Markings: costal half of basal blotch brownish grey, brown dorsoposteriorly; median fascia brown, divided near middle with elongate dorsal part. Cilia brown to mid-termen, brownish cream towards tornus. Hindwing grey-brown, paler basally; cilia paler.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 53). Proximal part of sterigma much slenderer than posterior part with elongate lateral lobes; ductus bursae rather short; cingulum postmedian, large, without proximal processes; signa long.

Spilonota pachyspina sp. n.

(Figs 31, 54, 91)

Diagnosis. In the male genitalia, *S. pachyspina* resembles the Australian *S. constrictana* (MEYRICK, 1881), but *pachyspina* has a strong ventral spine at the base of the cucullus and a bifid uncus similar to that in *Periphoebe* species, and a large postostial sterigma.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the size of the cucullar spine; Greek: *pachys* – thick.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.242. Paratypes one male and three females with labels identical to holotype; GS 143.243, 143.606, 143.608, and 143.615.

Description. Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax dark cinnamon brown. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex; termen indistinctly oblique, straight to middle. Ground colour brownish with numerous minute rust orange marks, brownish towards base; costal strigulae whitish, divisions brown; ocellus orange rust with four brown spots. Markings brown: dorsal blotch with inner parts rust; tornal blotch reduced to a spot, a curved line representing subterminal fascia. Cilia brown, more cream at tornus. Hindwing pale brownish; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 31). Base of uncus broad, terminal part bifurcate; socius rather short, drooping; basal third of valva broad; neck long, setose; cucullus subtriangular with rounded lobes and convex caudal edge and strong ventroproximal spine; aedeagus small, slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 54). Papilla analis broad; sterigma well sclerotized proximally with distinct cup-shaped part and large postostial part; cingulum long; signa moderately large.

Remarks. The genitalia of one of the females are similar to those of *Spilonota* sp. figured by HORAK (2006: fig. 737) and most likely represents a distinct species; hence, it is not included as a paratypes of *pachyspina*.

Spilonota lygaea sp. n.

(Figs 55, 92)

Diagnosis. Externally, *S. lygaea* resembles some species of *Eccoptocera* (e.g., *E. foetorivorans* (BUTLER, 1881), from Hawaii), but the female genitalia resemble those of the Australian *E. australis* HORAK, 2006. The female genitalia are most similar to those of *Spilonota* sp. (HORAK, 2006: fig. 737) and *S. pachyspina* sp. n., described above. *Spilonota lygaea*, however, has a small ventral prominence of the sterigma and a short antrum sclerite, neither of which is present in the other species mentioned previously.

Etymology. The name refers to the colouration of the moth; Greek: lygaios – dark.

Material examined. Holotype female: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986 R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.679.

Description. Wing span 14 mm. Head pale brownish grey, labial palpus with brownish and white marks; thorax grey with two submedian white lines; tegula cream rust. Forewing uniformly broad; costa weakly convex; apex pointed; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour silver white, sprinkled and suffused with brown; costal part of wing dark brown, rust along median edge; dorsum grayish, spotted with black; tornal blotch brownish grey, rust costad; costal strigulae white. Posterior edge of submedian marking straight, oblique, extending from mid-dorsum, fused with costal suffusion. Cilia grey. Hindwing brown; cilia similar.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 55). Papilla analis rather slender; apophyses slender; sterigma broad, weakly sclerotized; anteostial sterigma with posterior, finely bristled median

prominence extending proximally, fused with sclerite of colliculum; cingulum large; signa moderately large.

***Eccoptocera bidolon* sp. n.**

(Figs 56, 93)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *S. bidolon* is somewhat similar to the Australian *Noduliferola neothela* (TURNER, 1916) and *S. constrictana* (MEYRICK, 1881), but *bidolon* has a whitish forewing ground colour. The female genitalia of *bidolon* differ from those of *E. foetorivorans* chiefly in having a short process of the subgenital sterite.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the shape of the cingulum; Greek: *dolon* – a dagger, Latin: *bi* – twice, two.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.632.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13 mm. Head whitish, thorax whitish scaled grey. Forewing broadest postmedially; apex rounded; termen not oblique to middle, indistinctly sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour white, sprinkled and suffused grey; costal strigulae white, divisions grey and pale brownish (apex); two blackish ocellar strigulae. Markings in form of agglomeration of grey dots in basal and median parts of wing; paler areas at termen and tornus. Cilia white, greyish at apex. Hindwing pale brownish grey; cilia whiter.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 56). Sterigma broad, somewhat expanding terminad with large, tapering posteriorly anteostial lobe; colliculum sclerite elongate; cingulum long with pair of proximal blades; signa two; large weakly sclerotized area in posterior half of corpus bursae.

***Eccoptocera* sp.**

(Figs 32, 94)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four males from Nairayawa, 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR; GS 143.678; South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. XII. 1986, R.L. BROWN & B.B. BROWN; GS 143.246, 143.631, 143.678, 143.700.

V a r i a t i o n. One specimen (GS 143.246) with whitish forewing tinged cream brown in costal area postmedially and with brownish median fascia and tornal blotch; one specimen (GS 143.631) with white ground colour and grey markings.

R e m a r k s. The Fiji specimens (Fig. 32) differ from *E. foetorivorans*, illustrated by ZIMMERMANN (1978), in having a short ventral termination of the aedeagus, a broader neck of the valva, and a more concave sacculus.

***Strepsicrates poliophora* BRADLEY, 1962**

(Figs 33, 57, 95)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Five specimens from Nairayawa, 28-30. XI. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR; GS 143.630 and South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. XII. 1986, R.L. BROWN & B.B. BROWN.

Description. Female genitalia (Fig. 57). Cup-shaped part of sterigma rounded proximally; postostial sterigma broad to middle, with slender lateroposterior parts fused with subgenital sternite; sclerite of ductus bursae (cingulum) fairly long, broad medially; signa absent.

Remarks. *S. poliophora* was described from a single male from New Hebrides. The figure of the male genitalia does not accurately portray the uncus and pollex should be longer (see those of the Fiji specimen, Fig. 33).

***Strepsicrates glaucothoe* (MEYRICK, 1927)**

(Fig. 34, 96)

Material examined. One male from Nairayawa, 28-30. XI. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR; GS 143.613.

Male genitalia (Fig. 34). Uncus arms rather short, broad basally; neck of valva slender, fairly long; ventral lobe of cucullus short; pollex moderately large; aedeagus short.

Remarks. This specimen was identified by a comparison with the illustration of the female holotype in CLARKE (1958).

***Icelita* BRADLEY, 1957**

Icelita BRADLEY, 1957, Nat. Hist. Rennel Is., 2: 90; type-species *Icelita tatarana* BRADLEY, 1957, Rennel Is. (Solomon Is., Australian Region).

Charitostega DIAKONOFF, 1988, Annls Soc. Ent. Fr., (42)3: 320; type-species: *Charitostega poliocycla* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Afrotropical Region – syn. n.

Icelita previously was known from the Oriental (Vietnam) and Australian Region including Micronesia. It was represented by about ten species. DIAKONOFF (1988) described *poliocycla* from Madagascar, and one undescribed species is found in continental Africa.

***Icelita grossoperas* sp. n.**

(Figs 35, 97)

Diagnosis. *I. grossoperas* is closely related to *I. tatarana* BRADLEY, 1957 from Rennel Island and its subspecies *I. tatarana coppelia* CLARKE, 1976 from Southern Mariana Island, but *grossoperas* has a uniformly broad neck of the valva and a large, apically pointed terminal part of the process of the sacculus.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the process of the sacculus; Latin: grossus – large and Greek: peras – a tip.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.612.

Description. Wing span 10.5 mm. Head and thorax greyish brown. Forewing broadest medially; costa bent medially; apex rounded; termen concave beneath apex, then distinctly convexly rounded. Ground colour brownish grey with some whiter spots and fine brown-grey sprinkling; costal strigulae fine, whitish, divisions rust brown and brown; ocellus ill-defined; termen white edged, rust at apex. Markings indistinct, somewhat

darker than ground colour with browner posterior edges marked medially by brown points. Cilia brownish cream, tinged rust at apex. Hind wing pale greyish brown, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 35). Apical part of tegumen with deep median incision; socius broad with rounded corners; valva broad basally with well sclerotized edges, dorsal edge with a few minute thorns posteriorly; sacculus broad, angulate, with postmedian process terminating in a large, setose, apically pointed terminal part; cucullus small, convex caudally, with weak lobes; aedeagus long, straight, slightly tapering terminally.

Female unknown.

Grapholitini

Thaumatotibia grammica sp. n.

(Figs 36, 98)

D i a g n o s i s. *T. grammica* is related to *T. aclyta* (TURNER, 1916) from Queensland, Australia and *T. hemitoma* DIAKONOFF, 1976 from Nepal, but *grammica* has an angulate, terminally rounded sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the position in a number of similar species; Greek: grammicos – standing in a row.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 28-30 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR”; GS 143.690.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 24 mm. Head cream orange, labial palpus brown; thorax white-grey marked grey, tuft cream. Forewing expanding terminad; costa almost straight; termen weakly oblique, slightly sinuate medially. Ground colour grey, preserved in posterior part of wing with brownish grey spots and strigulae; remaining area brownish with brown strigulation and sparse cream grey spots; costal strigulae brownish cream, divisions dark brown. Cilia (rubbed) probably brownish grey with brown basal line. Hindwing cream, tinged brown apically.

Male genitalia (Fig. 36). Terminal edge of tegumen weakly convex; valva slender basally with indistinct neck; sacculus angulate, rounded terminally; cucullus ovoid with long spines of disc and short marginal spines limiting spiny area proximally; aedeagus rather short, slender, broad proximally.

Female unknown.

Thaumatotibia ?zophophanes (TURNER, 1946)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two males from Golfcourse Pacific Harbor, 5. XII.1986 R.L. BROWN & B.B. BROWN; GS 143.244, and Nairayawa, 28-30. XI. 1986, R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR; GS 143.651.

R e m a r k s. The Fiji specimens differ slightly from *zophophanes*, illustrated by HORAK & KOMAI (2006), in having less expanding forewing, a rust brown colouration of the forewing, and a larger process of the angle of the sacculus.

Cryptophlebia emphylla sp. n.

(Figs 37, 99)

Diagnosis. *C. emphylla* is related to *C. semilunana* (SAALMÜLLER, 1880) from Madagascar, but *emphylla* can be distinguished by its strong ventrocaudal spine of the cucullus accompanied by a smaller subdorsal spine.

Etymology. The name refers to the country of origin; Greek: emphylos – native.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 20-23 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR"; GS 143.667. Paratype one identically labelled male, GS 143.693.

Description. Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax brown. Forewing expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen not oblique, slightly concave medially. Ground colour cream brown, dotted and strigulated brown; costal strigulae paler than ground colour, divisions brown. Dorsum from beyond base to tornus dark brown; subterminal and terminal fasciae brown; a line parallel to subterminal fascia. Cilia brownish. Hindwing greyish brown, cilia concolorous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 37). Valva broad, neck indistinct; sacculus not angulate; cucullus somewhat broader than neck with one strong and one smaller spine; aedeagus long, slender.

Female unknown.

Acanthoclita trichograpta (MEYRICK, 1911)

(Figs 58, 100)

Material examined. One female from South Pacific Bible College (14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN; GS 143.226).

Remarks. *A. trichograpta* was described from Cairns, Queensland (Australia). The adult from Fiji is illustrated, along with its genitalia.

Acanthoclita defensa (MEYRICK, 1922)

(Figs 38, 59, 101)

Material examined. One male and four females from South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN (GS 143.227, 143.228, 143.239).

Description. Male genitalia (Fig. 38). Uncus short, broad; subscaphium two elongate plates; valva slender with narrow, well sclerotized, curved neck; cucullus subtriangular with broadly rounded ventral lobe, strong marginal spines, and long solitary spine at angle; aedeagus slender, strongly curved.

Female genitalia (Fig. 59). Sterigma short, transverse-ovoid, slightly concave in middle posteriorly; antrum sclerite distinct; small sclerite of ductus bursae subterminally; blades of signa large.

Remarks. *A. defensa* was described from Lautoka, Fiji based on four specimens; the female holotype was illustrated by CLARKE (1958). Male genitalia have not been described or illustrated previously.

Acanthoclita expulsa sp. n.

(Figs 39, 102)

D i a g n o s i s. In male genitalia, *A. expulsa* is similar to *Cydia latifemoris* (WALSINGHAM, 1907) from the Hawaiian Islands, but *expulsa* has a shorter neck of valva and naked (lacking hairs) distal edge of the ventral incision of the valva. The male genitalia of this species are also similar to those of *A. conciliata* (MEYRICK, 1920), but *expulsa* has a longer and slenderer aedeagus and different facies.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the most eastern distribution of a *Cydia*-species; Latin: *expulsa* – expelled.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: Nairayawa 178.5'E, 17.56'S, UV trap 28-30 Nov. 1986 R. BROWN & O. PELLMYR”; GS 143.689.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head brownish, end of labial palpus and thorax darker. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; termen straight and not oblique to middle. Ground colour comprised of cream dorsal fascia, slightly tinged and sprinkled brown, and brownish posterior third of wing, remaining area browner, both with dark brown lines; costal strigulae very small, white, divisions dark brown; creamish spot at end of median cell and two white dots at termen beneath apex. Markings dark brown: indistinct postbasal line and costal half of median fascia. Cilia pale brownish ferruginous with two browner interruptions beneath apex. Hindwing brown, in basal third whiter, in cubital and anal areas with refractive greenish scales; cilia brown. Hindtibia with dense, long scales.

Male genitalia (Fig. 39). Uncus a small apical prominence of top of tegumen; latter expanding lateroposteriorly; neck of valva slender, short; sacculus rounded ventrocaudally; cucullus subtriangular, straight dorsally, spined caudally.

Female unknown.

Grapholita trossula sp. n.

(Figs 40, 60, 103)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies and genitalia, *G. trossula* somewhat resembles the Oriental *G. molesta* (BUSCK, 1916), but *trossula* has a simple, slenderer neck of valva and a short, plate-shaped sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the facies of the moth; Latin: *trossula* – small, elegant.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Fiji: South Pacific Bible College, 14 km W Lami, 7-10. Dec. 1986, UV trap, R.L. & B.B. BROWN”; GS 143.224. Paratypes 3 identically labelled females (GS 143.217, 143.225, 143.237).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11.5 mm. Head and thorax greyish brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa convex; termen incised beneath apex then convexly rounded. Ground colour cream brown suffused orange, consisting of four dorsal lines, two double median ones with inner grey divisions, ocellar area and some orange marks in remaining area; refractive markings developed; costal strigulae white. Remaining area of

wing and costal divisions olive brown; cilia paler. Hindwing brown, whitish towards base; cilia whitish, partly tinged brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 40). Uncus tapering terminally; valva tapering towards neck; cucullus broad, convex caudally; aedeagus slender; cornuti long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 60). Sterigma a large subsquare plate situated in membrane, cup-shaped part tapering proximally, concave posteriorly; cingulum slender, fused with broad, sclerotized proximal part of ductus bursae from which extends accessory bursa with postbasal ductus seminalis; signa small.

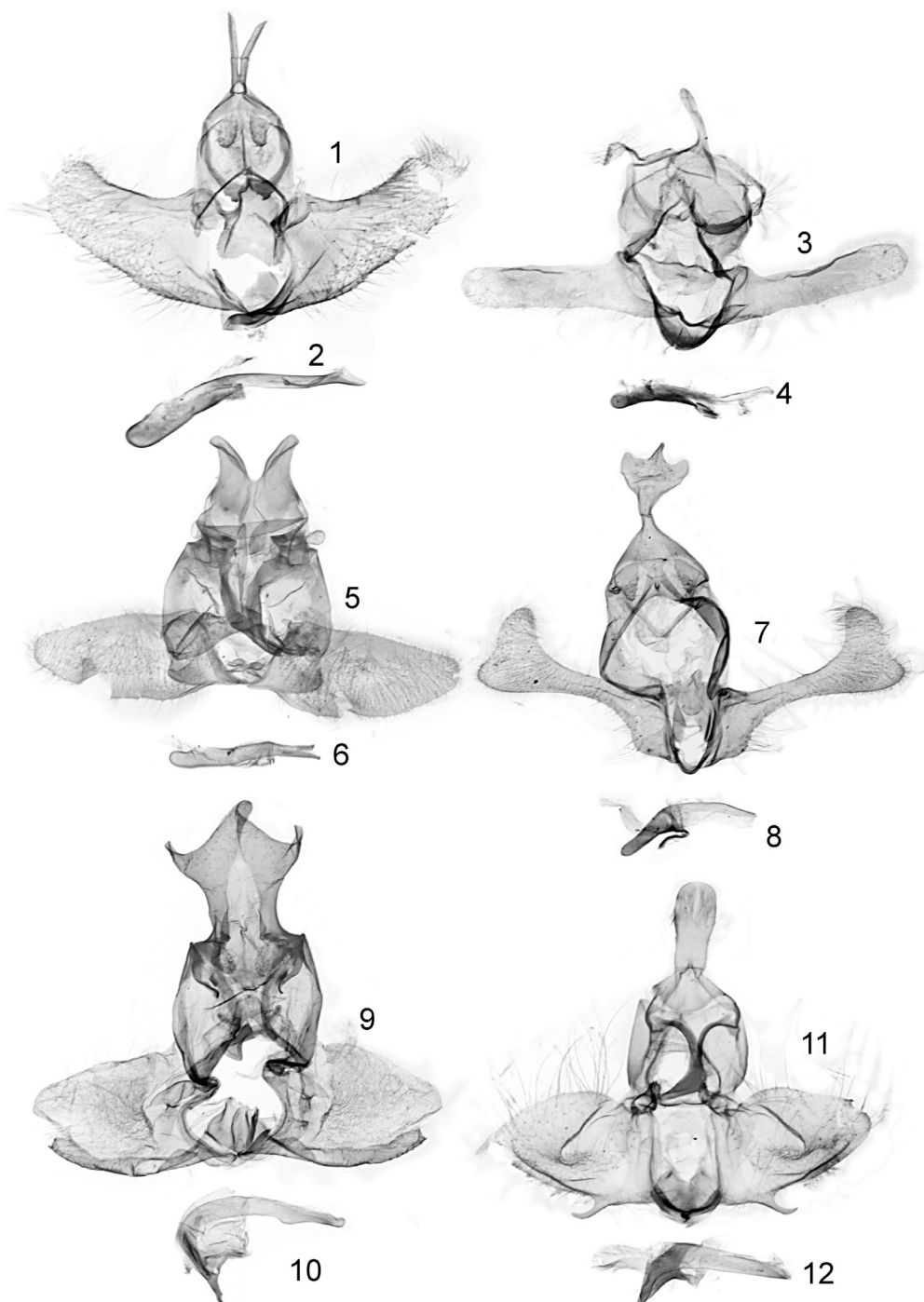
A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s. I am very thankful to Dr. John W. BROWN, Washington, D.C., who not only loaned me the material under his care but also provided a list of the species described from the Fiji Islands and helped edit this paper. Mr. Witold ZAJDA, Cracow is thanked for dissection of moths, photography, and arrangement of plates.

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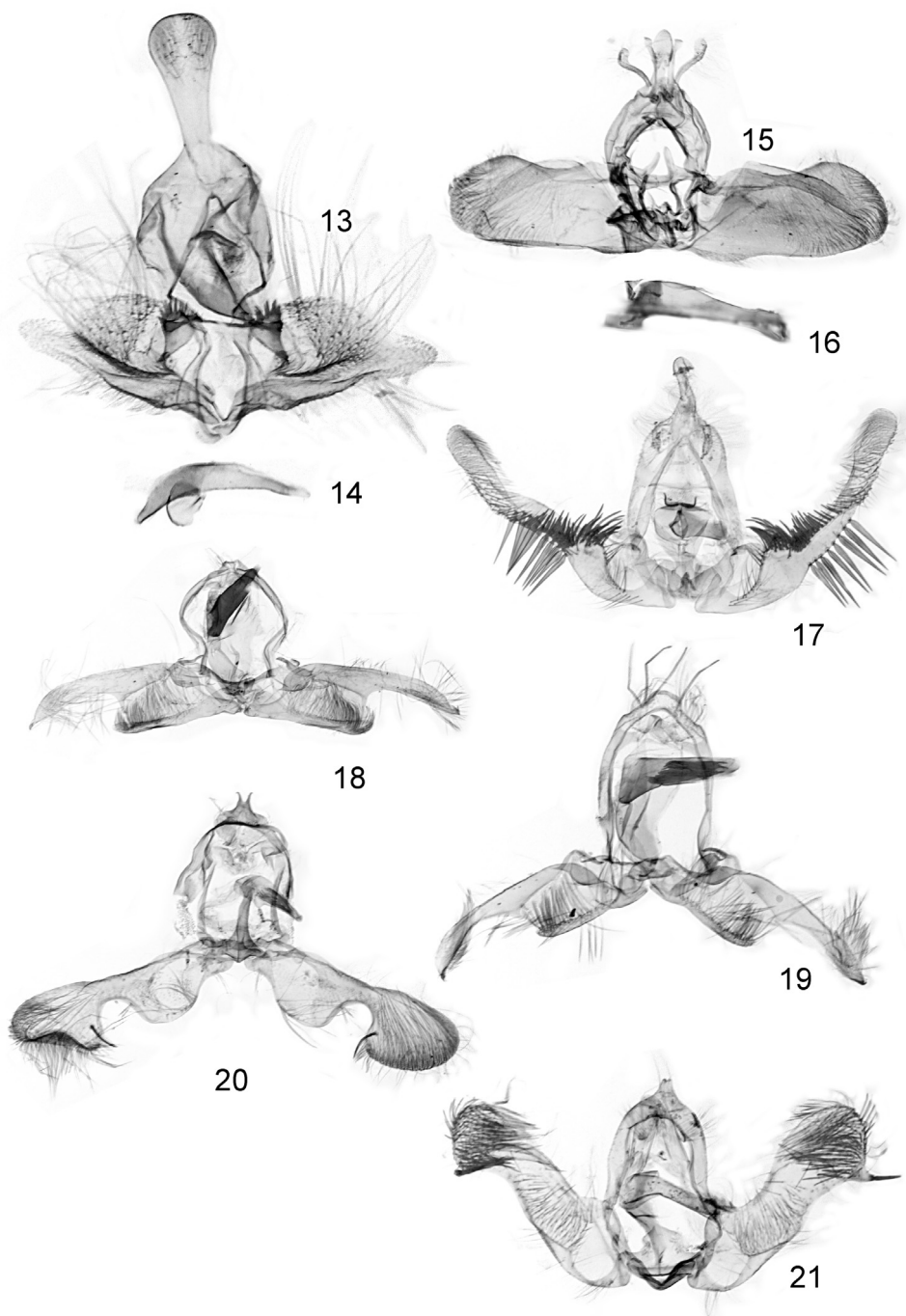
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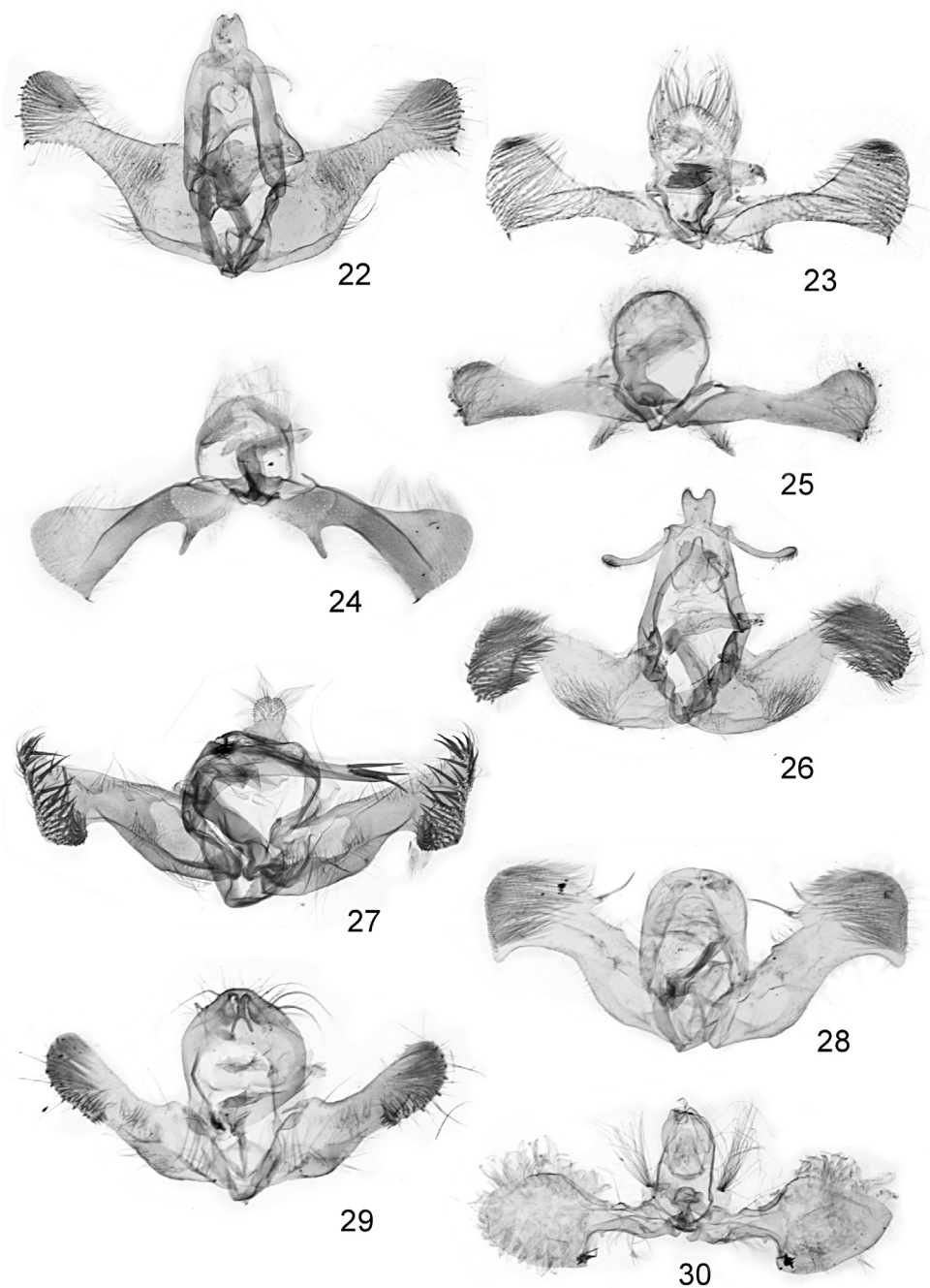
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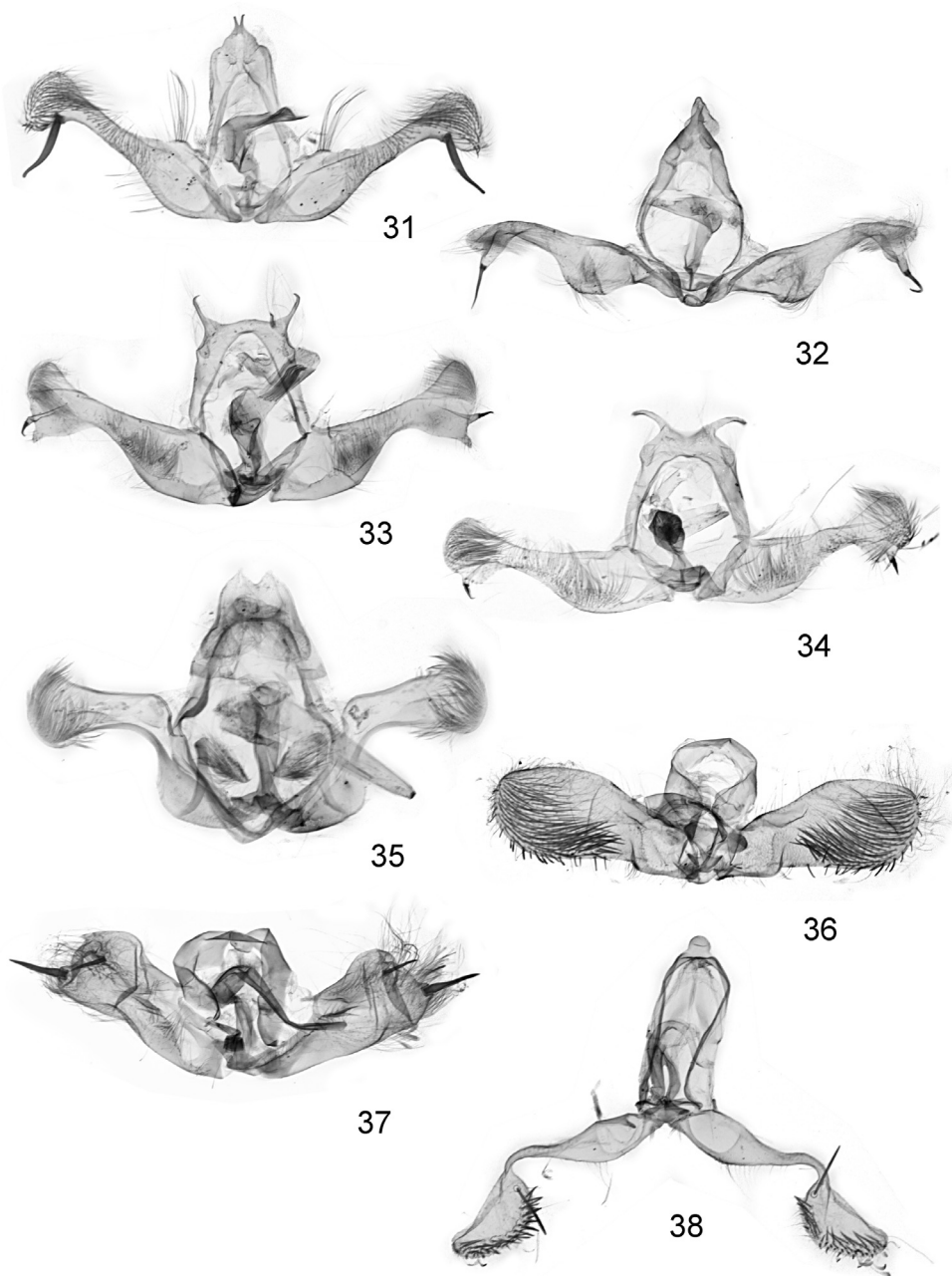
Figs 1-12. Male genitalia: 1,2 – *Proactenis leucocharis* (MEYRICK), Nairayawa, 3,4 – *Syncratus nairayawae* sp. n., holotype, 5,6 – *Peraglyphis eida* sp. n., holotype, 7,8 – *Nairips mastrus* sp. n., holotype, 9,10 – *Pteridoporthis ?euryloxa* MEYRICK, Nairayawa, 11,12 – *Adoxophyes mixtior* sp. n., holotype.



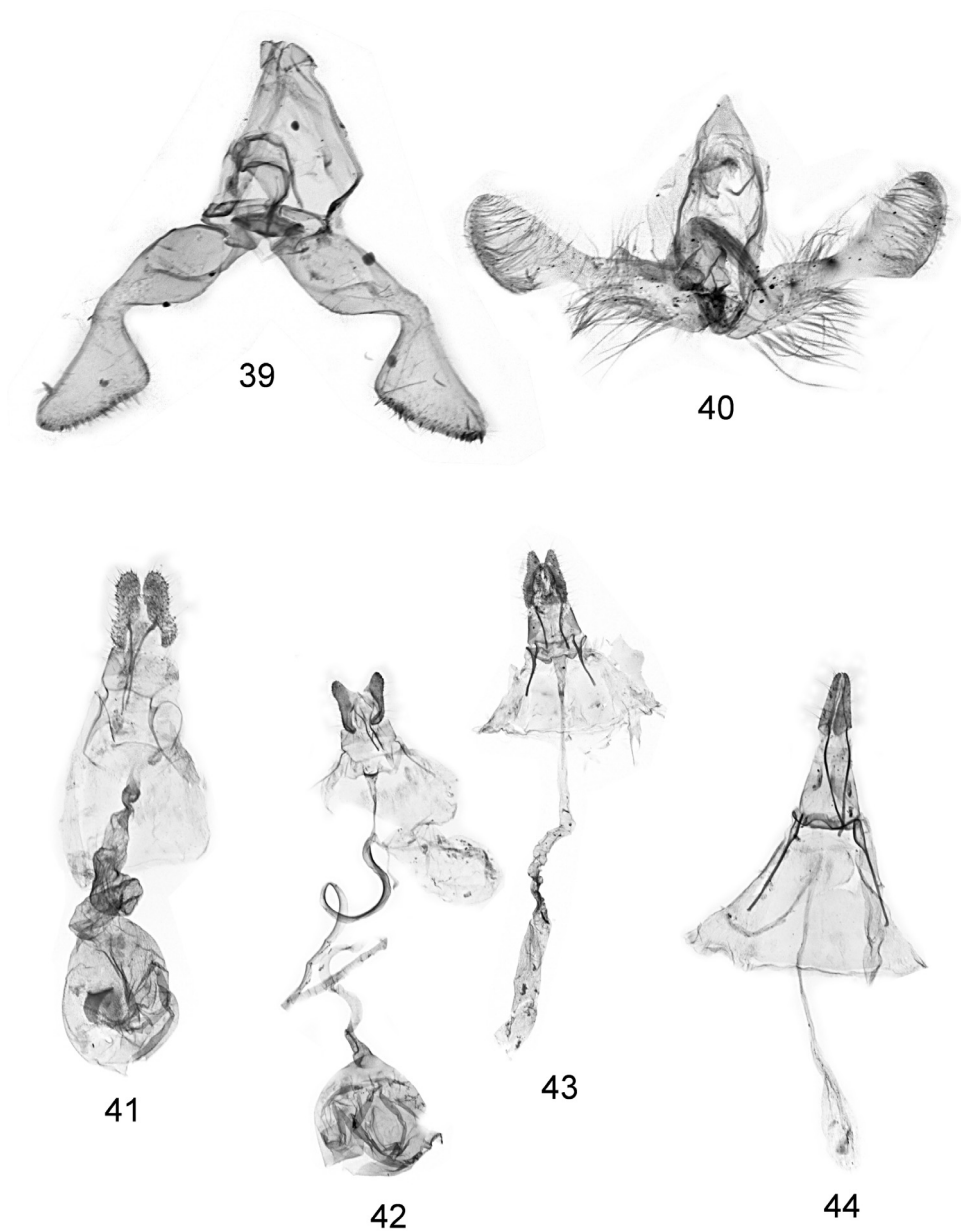
Figs 13-21. Male genitalia: 13,14 – *Dichelopa litota* sp. n., holotype, 15,16 – *Leurogyia fijiensis* sp. n., holotype, 17 – *Dudua lamiana* sp. n., holotype, 18 – *Metaselenia russata* sp. n., holotype, 19 – *Metaselenia ruborata* sp. n., holotype, 20 – *Periphoeba* ?*adluminana* BRADLEY, Nairayawa, 21 – *Mimperiphoeba opaca* sp. n., holotype.



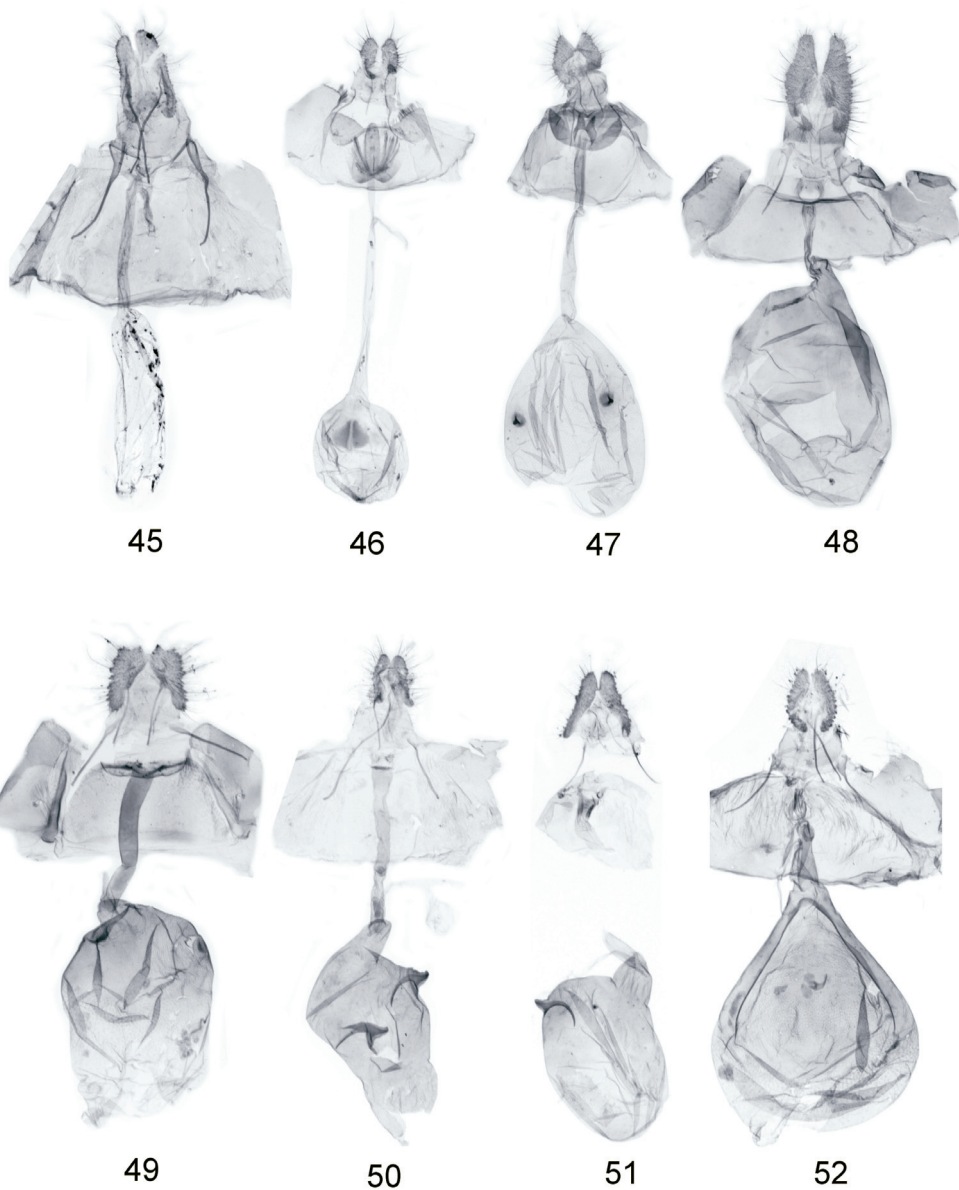
Figs 22-30. Male genitalia: 22 – *Paratoonavora scalpta* sp. n., holotype, 23 – *Pseudancylis bisignum* sp. n., paratype GS 143.677, 24 – *Pseudancylis ?bisignum* sp. n., GS 143.618, 25 – *Pseudancylis rostrifera* (MEY-RICK), Fiji, 26 – *Coenobiodes rubrogrisea* sp. n., holotype, 27 – *Collogenes dascia* (BRADLEY), Nairayawa, 28 – *Rhopobota ochyra* sp. n., holotype, 29 – *Tritopterna cnephata* sp. n., holotype, 30 – *Noduliferola cotho-valva* sp. n., holotype.



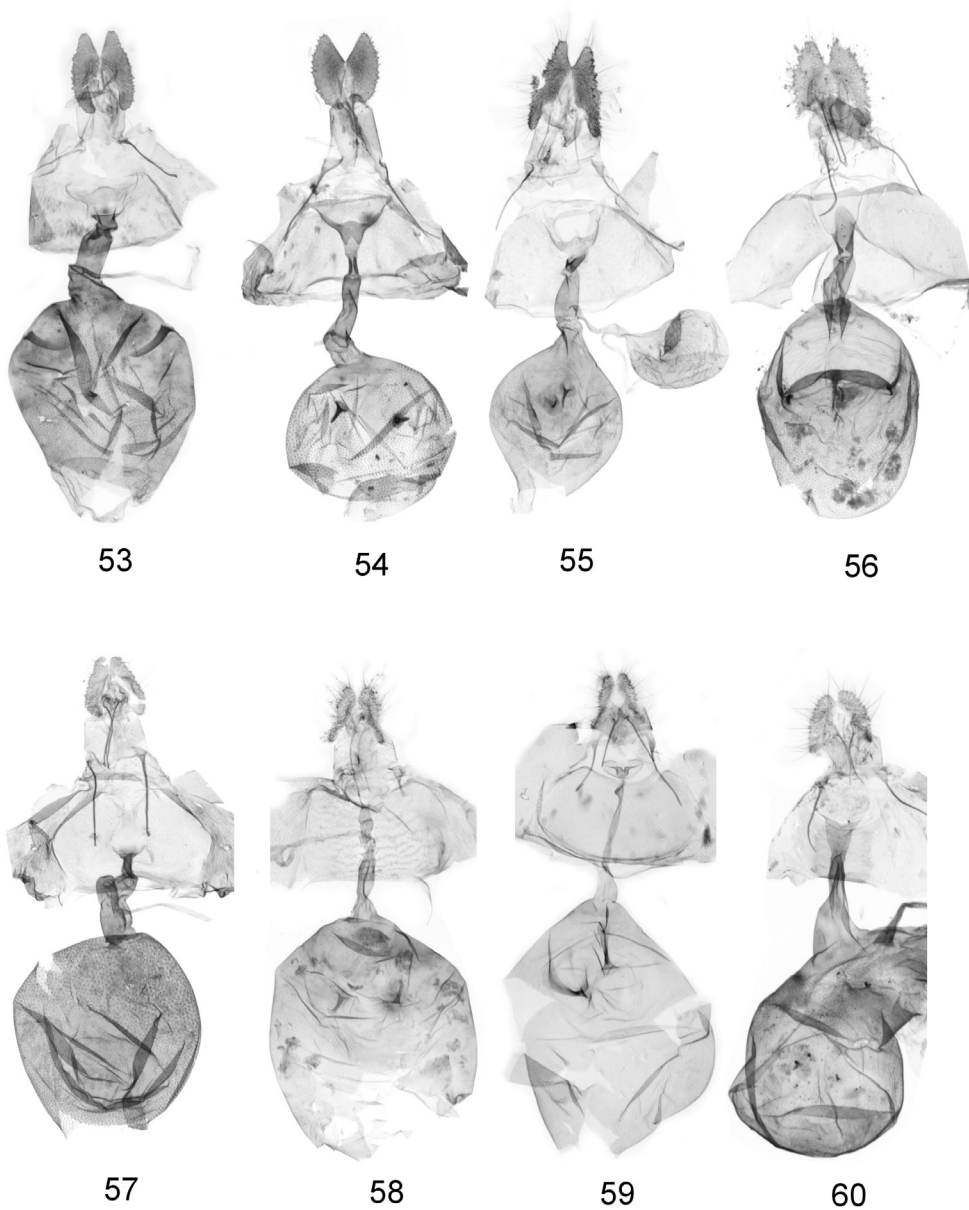
Figs 31-38. Male genitalia: 31 – *Spilonota pachyspina* sp. n., holotype, 32 – *Eccoptocera* sp. near *foetorivovans* (BUTLER), Nairayawa, 33 – *Strepsicrates poliophora* BRADLEY, Nairayawa, 34 – *Strepsicrates glaucothoe* MEYRICK, Nairayawa, 35 – *Icelita grossoperas* sp. n., holotype, 36 – *Thaumatotibia grammica* sp. n., holotype, 37 – *Cryptophlebia emphylla* sp. n., paratype, 38 – *Acanthoclita defensa* (MEYRICK), W of Lami.



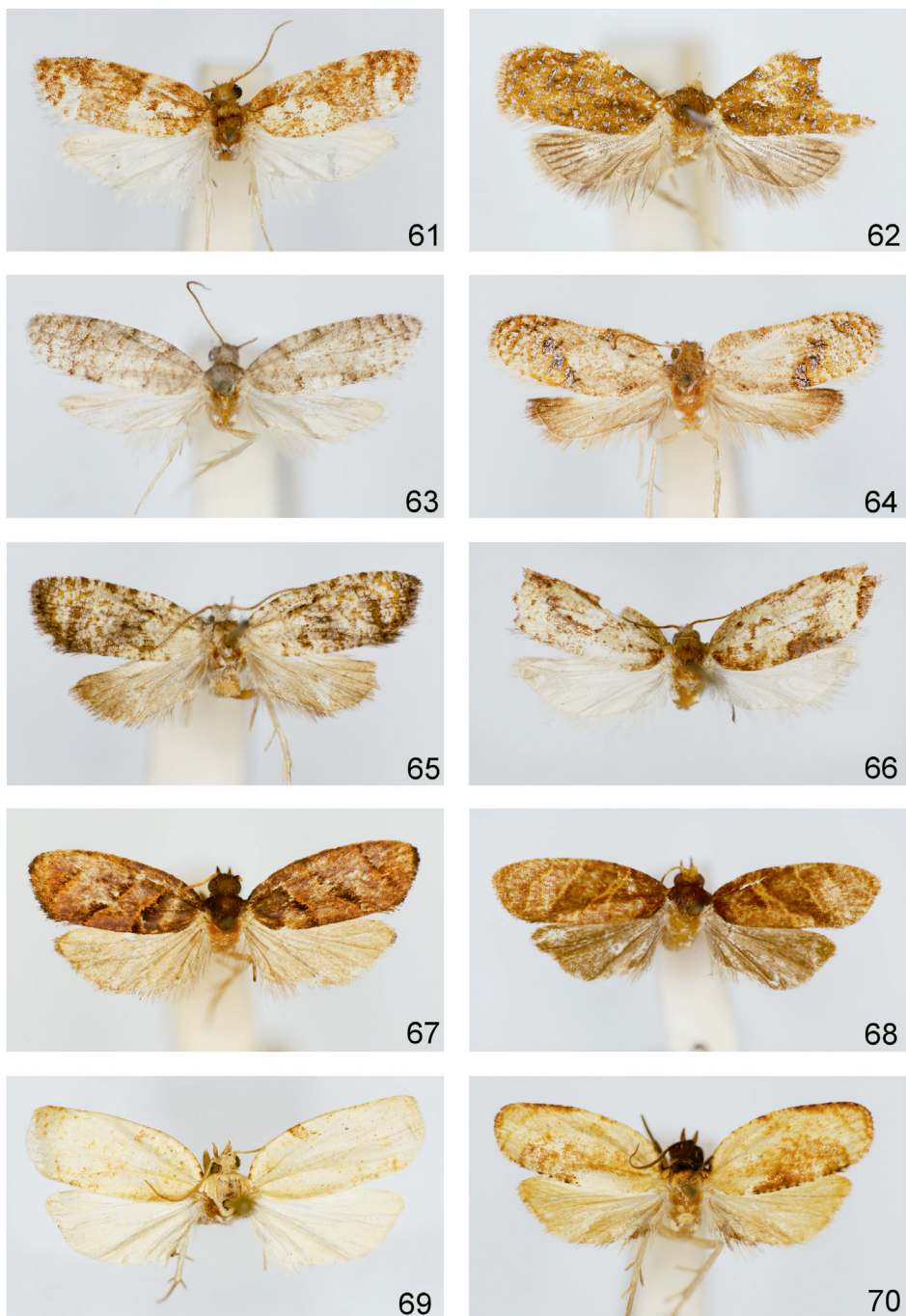
Figs 39-44. Male and female genitalia: 39 – *Acanthoclita expulsa* sp. n., paratype, 40 – *Grapholita trossula* sp. n., holotype, 41 – *Epitrichosma metretoma* sp. n., holotype, 42 – *Schoenotenini* sp., GS 143.644, 43 – *Nairips mastrus* sp. n., paratype, 44 – *Pteridoporthis ?euryloxa* MEYRICK, Nairayawa.



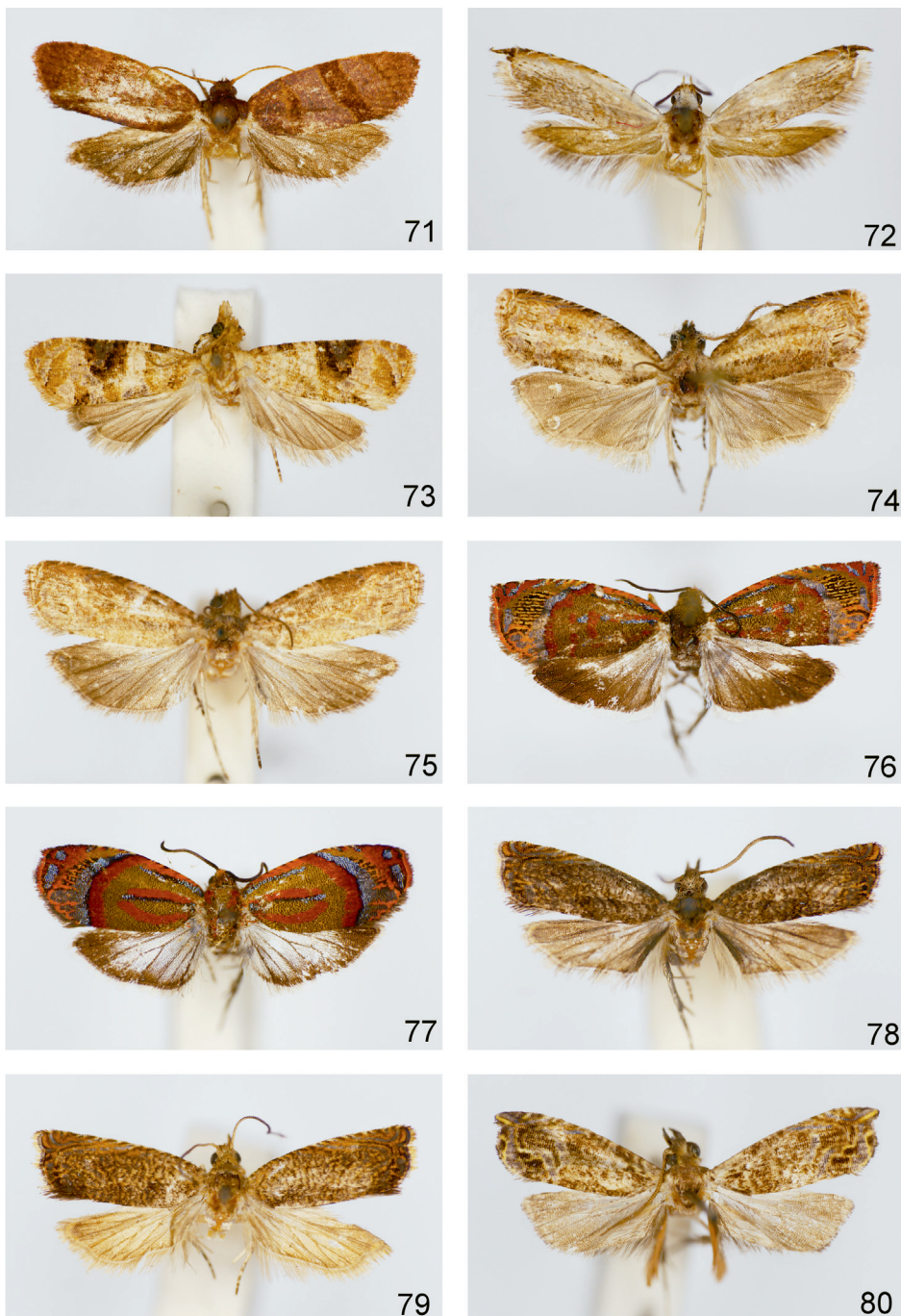
Figs 45-52. Female genitalia: 45 – *Dichelopa lamii* sp. n., holotype, 46 – *Lobesia* ?*orthomorpha* (MEYRICK), Nairayawa, 47 – *Dudua lamiana* sp. n., paratype, 48 – *Metaselena russata* sp. n., paratype, 49 – *Periphoeba* ?*adluminana* BRADLEY, Nairayawa, 50 – *Pseudancylis bisignum* sp. n., paratype, 51 – *Pseudancylis rostrifera* (MEYRICK), Fiji, 52 – *Rhopobota ochyra* sp. n., paratype.



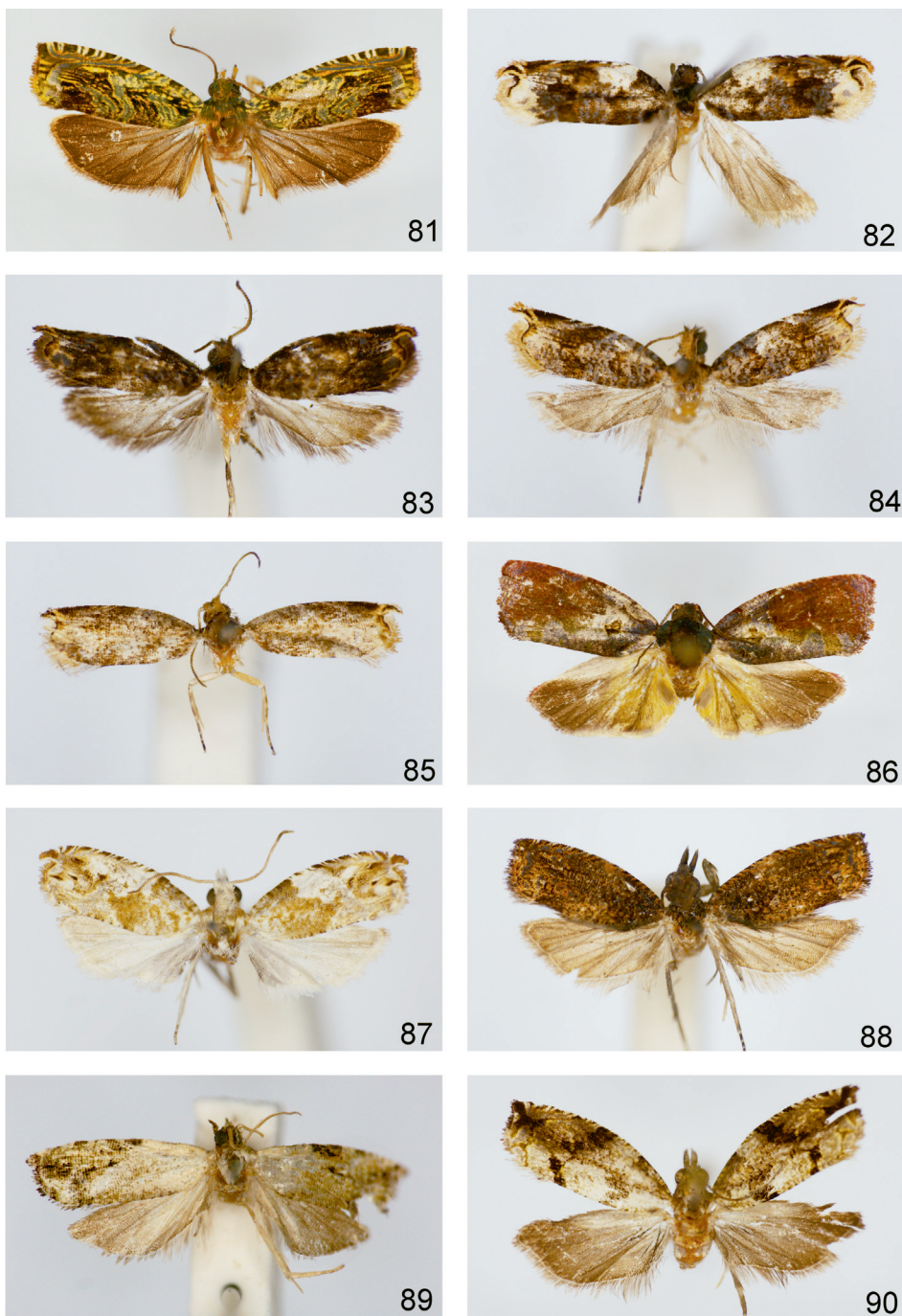
Figs 53-60. Female genitalia: 53 – *Noduliferola transiens* sp. n., holotype, 54 – *Spilonota pachyspina* sp.n., paratype, 55 – *Spilonota lygaea* sp. n., holotype, 56 – *Eccoptocera bidolon* sp. n., holotype, 57 – *Strepsicrates poliophora* BRADLEY, Nairayawa, 58 – *Acanthoclita trichograptia* (MEYRICK), Nairayawa, 59 – *Acanthoclita defensa* (MEYRICK), W of Lami, 60 – *Grapholita trossula* sp. n., paratype.



Figs 61-70. Adults: 61 – *Protactenis leucocharis* (MEYRICK), Nairayawa, 62 – *Syncratus nairayawae* sp. n., holotype, 63 – *Epitrichosma metretoma* sp. n., holotype, 64 – *Schoenotenini* sp., GS 143.644, 65 – *Peraglyphis eida* sp. n., holotype, 66 – *Nairips mastrus* sp. n., paratype, 67 – *Pteridoporthis ?euryloxa* MEYRICK, male Nairayawa, 68 – *Pteridoporthis ?euryloxa* MEYRICK, female, Nairayawa, GS 143.249, 69 – *Adoxophyes mixtior* sp. n., holotype, 70 – *Dichelopa litota* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 71-80. Adults: 71 – *Dichelopa lamii* sp. n., holotype, 72 – *Leurogyia fijiensis* sp. n., holotype, 73 – *Lobesia ?orthomorpha* (MEYRICK), Nairayawa, 74 – *Dudua lamiana* sp. n., male, paratype, GS 143.638, 75 – *Dudua lamiana* sp. n., female paratype, GS 143.670, 76 – *Metaselenia russata* sp. n., holotype, 77 – *Metaselenia ruborata* sp. n., holotype, 78 – *Periphoeba adluminana* BRADLEY, Nairayawa, GS 143.652, 79 – *Periphoeba adluminana* BRADLEY, Nairayawa, GS 143.605, 80 – *Mimperiphoeba opaca* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 81-90. Adults: 81 – *Paratoonavora scalpta* sp. n., holotype, 82 – *Pseudancylis bisignum* sp. n., holotype, 83 – *Pseudancylis bisignum* sp. n., paratype, female, GS 143.617, 84 – *Pseudancylis rostrifera* (MEYRICK), male, GS 143.636, Fiji, 85 – *Pseudancylis rostrifera* (MEYRICK), female, GS 143.639, Fiji, 86 – *Coenobiodes rubrogrisea* sp. n., holotype, 87 – *Rhopobota ochyra* sp. n., holotype, 88 – *Tritopterna cnephata* sp. n., holotype, 89 – *Noduliferola cothovalva* sp. n., holotype, 90 – *Noduliferola transiens* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 91-100. Adults: 91 – *Spilonota pachyspina* sp. n., holotype, 92 – *Spilonota lygaea* sp. n., holotype, 93 – *Eccoptocera bidolon* sp. n., holotype, 94 – *Eccoptocera* sp., GS 143.678, 95 – *Strepsicrates poliophora* BRADLEY, Fiji, 96 – *Strepsicrates glaucothoe* MEYRICK, Nairayawa, 97 – *Icelita grossoperas* sp. n., holotype, 98 – *Thaumatotibia grammica* sp.n., holotype, 99 – *Cryptophlebia emphylla* sp. n., holotype, 100 – *Acanthoclita trichograptia* (MEYRICK), Nairayawa.



Figs 101-103. Adults: 101 – *Acanthoclita defensa* (MEYRICK), male, W of Lami, 102 – *Acanthoclita expulsa* sp. n., holotype, 103 – *Grapholita trossula* sp. n., holotype.